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U.S. CLAIMS OF PROGRESS AT START TALKS REBUTTED

PM151720 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Editorial Article: "Washington's Phony Position"]

[Text] By beginning the deployment of its new missiles in West Europe, the U.S. Administration thwarted the reaching of agreement at the USSR-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe which were being held before this, and took one more step -- a large one -- down the dangerous road of fueling the military danger and complicating the strategic military situation as a whole. Thus, this action is also a direct challenge by the present U.S. leaders to the cause of limiting and reducing strategic arms, to which, as is well known, the special USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva (START) were devoted.

During these talks, the Soviet Union put forward a package of proposals envisaging an extremely substantial reduction in the total number of strategic delivery vehicles (that is, ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, and heavy bombers) to 1,800 units on each side. This would be 25 percent below the original level for the aforementioned facilities that was laid down under the SALT II treaty. Another very important point is that the Soviet Union proposed reaching agreement on reducing the total number of nuclear charges on strategic delivery vehicles. A number of other measures were also put forward. Taken together, these would have ensured an end to the strategic arms race, a sharp lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation between the USSR and the United States, an increase in strategic stability, and a reduction in the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war.

The proposed reductions in strategic facilities -- and the Soviet side constantly emphasized this -- would of course be possible only on the understanding that there was no buildup of other U.S. nuclear facilities capable of reaching targets on USSR territory -- that is, there was no evasion of the agreement by deploying near the USSR's borders nuclear arms capable of resolving the same tasks as the strategic facilities located on U.S. territory.

So it goes without saying that the Soviet side at the START talks was bound to take into account the start of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe, in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the USSR and the entire socialist community. When the deployment became a fact, the USSR delegation at the START talks in Geneva stated that the resulting changes in the strategic situation compelled the Soviet side to review its whole approach to the problem of limiting nuclear arms, including the START problem.

Now hypocritical sighs about the fact that no date has been set for continuing the talks are being heard from Washington. What a pity this situation has been created, U.S. officials lament. This may harm the progress that, so they claim, had emerged at the START talks and is now in jeopardy.

This is said by the administration that buried ratification of the SALT II treaty in the United States, for 18 months avoided resuming talks on strategic arms on farfetched pretexts, and meanwhile embarked on the road of a headlong increase in the momentum of the race in such armaments by throwing sums running into hundreds of billions of dollars into implementing programs in this sphere! Now it is attempting to portray itself as a zealous advocate of reaching a START accord. This can only be called hypocrisy compounded by cynicism.

All these propaganda intrigues are aimed at attempting, by speculating on an uninformed public at large, to neutralize the growing concern -- including in the United States itself -- at Washington's militarist course in the international arena. Attempts are being made to camouflage the Pentagon's armor with the feather of a dove.

Part of this White House propaganda campaign is the dissemination of fables about the U.S. position at the START talks, with the same aim, of course -- proving that the United States wants and is seeking an accord.

The following ruses are the most typical in this connection:

Washington is maintaining that the U.S. approach at the talks, which envisages limiting the number of warheads on ICBM's and SLBM's to 5,000 units on each side, would mean a sharp reduction of the level of nuclear confrontation. This is an outright false claim. What is not mentioned here is the fact that under the U.S. approach, there would be a buildup of the total number of nuclear charges on strategic delivery vehicles to 15,000 or even more -- primarily through the massive deployment of long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes: ground-launched, sea-launched, and air-launched.

That is precisely the essence of the U.S. proposals: There is talk of reductions but in fact the possibility of a further quantitative and qualitative buildup of strategic arms is created. Throughout the talks, there were no shifts on this central question in the U.S. approach. The U.S. delegation shied away from the Soviet proposal to reduce the quantity of nuclear charges on strategic delivery vehicles to a level of less than 13,000 units, that is, below the present U.S. level. This is understandable: The United States intended not to reduce that number but to increase it. According to press reports, by 1990 it is planned to increase the stock of nuclear warheads in the United States to 29,000. Most of the existing warheads will be replaced with new ones.

There is another ruse. The U.S. side is claiming that the U.S. approach ensures absolutely equal conditions for both sides for limiting and reducing strategic armaments, in confirmation of which it is again citing the proposal to limit the number of warheads on ballistic missiles to 5,000 units and the number of heavy bombers to a separate level of 400 units.

This, too, is hypocrisy. The point is that this arithmetical formalism is, within the context of the U.S. position, merely a cover for hopes of disrupting the prevailing balance between the USSR and the United States in the strategic military sphere and of acquiring one-sided advantages for the United States to the detriment of the Soviet Union's security.

By contrast with the SALT II treaty, in which all types of strategic arms were examined as a whole and on an equal basis for the purpose of limitations, Washington is now practicing a selective approach -- limitations are established separately for ballistic missiles and separately for bombers. If the USSR were to accept this approach, it would have to fundamentally reshape the structure of its strategic forces and scrap its most modern ICBM's. It is well known that about 70 percent of the USSR's strategic potential (counted in terms of warheads) is accounted for precisely by ground-launched ICBM's.

The U.S. side would gain large [mnogokratnyy] advantages (almost threefold in terms of delivery vehicles and eightfold in terms of air-launched cruise missiles) if the scenario it is proposing for limitations on heavy bombers were implemented.

So Washington is proclaiming equality, but is by no means practicing it.

That is not all. In publicizing its approach to the talks, Washington is claiming that it is aimed at ensuring strategic stability and curbing competition in the sphere of strategic armaments.

But if you look at the facts, it turns out that Washington's approach in no way impedes the implementation of all the U.S. strategic programs that are now being implemented or are planned and does not require any reshaping of the structure of the U.S. strategic forces. Convenient, is it not?

Unlike the Soviet approach, which envisages strict limitations on the number of new types of ICBM's and SLBM's, the U.S. proposals establish no limits in this respect.

The U.S. side, with particular obstinacy, is seeking a totally free hand essentially for the creation and massive deployment of new types of strategic offensive armaments such as long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes and "air-to-ground" ballistic missiles. The competition in the sphere of new types and varieties of strategic offensive armaments, competition initiated by Washington, can only undermine stability.

That the Reagan administration is in fact not interested in resolving the task of strengthening strategic stability is shown by its negative attitude toward measures proposed by the Soviet Union, such as the establishment of agreed zones within which flights by heavy bombers and voyages by aircraft carriers would be forbidden, and also the establishment of safety zones for missile submarines. By avoiding the establishment of such zones on all kinds of farfetched pretexts, Washington is betraying its reluctance to strengthen strategic stability and thereby lessen the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war. Its goal is different -- to fuel tension and create the conditions for pursuing an adventurist and dangerous "position of strength" policy.

It was from precisely this standpoint that the U.S. delegation operated until the very end of the last, fifth round of the START talks in Geneva. As Senator E. Kennedy noted in the recent U.S. congressional hearings, the Reagan administration's proposals at the START talks are so one-sided and unfair as to be deliberately unacceptable to the other side.

It is quite impossible to disregard the fact that, in resorting to the fantasy of nonexistent "progress" at the Geneva talks, the Reagan administration is now perpetrating a double falsehood. First, it is claiming that there was progress, and second, that the progress occurred on the initiative of the U.S. side. Both claims are a deliberate lie. In the U.S. position, there were no shifts changing in essence the U.S. approach at the talks, so there was no progress at the talks either.

What existed was something else -- tactical ruses. Attempting, under the conditions of the approaching deployment of its missiles in Europe, to create the impression that the United States was working toward an accord at the START talks, Washington coined the concept of so-called builddown [svertyvaniye], or reduction via modernization. But immediately this concept left the basic premises of the U.S. approach completely untouched, not changing by one iota its deliberate one-sidedness and orientation toward continuing and even intensifying the arms race.

Seeing that the "builddown" ploy was not working, the U.S. side began to talk of the desirability of some kind of "exchange" [razmeny]. However, this deception was immediately unmasked. If you cast aside the hairsplitting U.S. reasoning and look at the root of the matter, it turns out that the Soviet Union was essentially being told no less than to establish unequal -- in the U.S. favor, of course -- levels for the number of nuclear charges on strategic delivery vehicles. Without a trace of embarrassment, this was presented on the plea of a desire for compromise.

The five rounds of talks and the practical U.S. actions outside them, especially in the final months of 1983, showed graphically that Washington endeavors in the START sphere were directed not toward reaching a fair agreement but toward gaining onesided military advantages over the Soviet Union. An attempt was made with the talk of "shifts" to camouflage the orientation of the U.S. approach.

The appearance of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe speaks for itself. In this way, not only has the nuclear danger in Europe been sharply aggravated but a direct attempt to undermine strategic stability between the United States and the Soviet Union has been made. The USSR clearly could not ignore this. Corresponding retaliatory measures, of which the Soviet side had given repeated advance warning, were taken. The Soviet Union will remain faithful to the cause of arms limitation and the cause of disarmament. This is said with the utmost clarity in Yu.V. Andropov's 24 November 1983 statement. But it must be equally clear that no one will be permitted to infringe on the legitimate interests of the security of the USSR and its allies. The socialist community's defense might and the prevailing strategic military parity are immutable.

Cleared of its propaganda wrapping, Washington's position at the talks themselves and its actions to build up nuclear armaments clearly show who it is that is damaging the START process and tying this vitally important problem into an even tighter knot. The entire responsibility for these actions lies with Washington alone.

ZHOLKVER VIEWS REACTION TO ANDROPOV STATEMENT

LD132239 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] The reply of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to a message of the French antiwar movement "Appeal of 100" is in the center of attention of foreign press.

The West German paper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes: The Soviet leader has accused the United States of turning the Geneva talks into a screen to hide their plans to deploy at any cost new first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the Italian press agency ANSA says, has expressed a wish for not a single possibility, not a single chance to be missed in order to return to the path of talks aimed at the reduction of nuclear weapons both in the West and the East, on the only existing realistic basis for this, on the basis of equality and equal security. The commentary stresses that Soviet leaders make NATO fully responsible for the breakdown in the Geneva talks.

Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer, says: Such a great, general interest in the new statement by the head of the Soviet state is quite understandable. You see, it raises an issue of certainly all-mankind importance: the problem of the removal of the threat of a nuclear war. This threat, as the Appeal of 100 says, evoked a deep concern in France. And, from numerous public opinion polls, enough is also known about serious concern in other countries.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov does not hide the fact that this also is the main concern of Soviet people. But the whole question is how to turn this anxiety into concrete action in order to avert nuclear catastrophe. For this, of course, it is necessary first of all to recognize the causes of the threat. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's reply speaks about this quite categorically. The threat of nuclear war indeed increases as a result of the deployment of new American missiles in Europe that has started.

Incidentally, still more sober-minded statesmen in Western Europe and the United States itself are arriving at the same conclusion, not to mention the fact that the broadest masses have been and are against the deployment of American first-strike nuclear weapons on the European Continent. However, as you know, Pershings and cruise missiles have appeared in the FRG, Britain, and Italy.

What will happen next? In the Appeal of 100 the question of the removal of causes hindering the solution of problems of nuclear disarmament in Europe at the negotiating table is raised. The Soviet Union, Comrade Andropov writes, is also in favor of removing such obstacles. The main obstacle is the attempt of the United States and its allies to achieve military superiority. It is specifically for this reason that the Geneva talks have been turned by the United States into a screen hiding the plans to deploy new nuclear weapons in Western Europe. Now, after the actual commencement of the deployment of these weapons, to continue the talks and behave as if nothing has happened, would be to deceive the public. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stresses that the United States and its partners in NATO are fully responsible for the present situation.

However, we believe that the present situation is not irreversible. The Soviet leadership has already said quite clearly: If NATO shows readiness to return to the situation that existed prior to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union would also be prepared to do this and then there would be no need for retaliatory measures by the USSR and its allies.

At present it is important not to miss a single chance to return to the path of talks to reduce nuclear weapons in the West and the East. Broad circles of the public are to play a still more important role in this respect. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, as Comrade Andropov said, it will spare no effort to achieve an end to the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race.

NATO REJECTION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN 'REFLEX'

LD131855 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 13 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yevgeniy Amelin writes:

As it was already reported, an aide memoire with a supplemented "proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member states of the member states of NATO on the question of freeing Europe from chemical weapons" was presented at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on January 10, 1984 to the embassies of NATO countries.

This important initiative of socialist states evoked considerable interest above all, naturally, in European countries. But along with justifiable interest some of them, above all NATO member countries, make also critical remarks about the new initiative of the Warsaw Treaty countries. Moreover they say that this initiative is unacceptable. This is done, apparently, because of a reflex that works automatically almost against any proposal coming from socialist countries.

The proposals to ban nuclear weapons, other new types of mass destruction weapons are being rejected. There is a lack of wish to agree on the liquidation of both tactical and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and it is apparent that there is no wish to free Europe of chemical weapons too.

The point of the matter is, certainly, not only that the authors of these initiatives are socialist countries. Our ideas are rejected above all for the reason that they are aimed at limitation and reduction of military potentials, at the creation of a world without armaments.

The implementation of the proposals of socialist countries would contradict the course of the United States and a number of other NATO countries at creating the dominant military force in the world.

So what is the specific feature of the present proposal of socialist countries? It is known that the problem of banning chemical weapons has been discussed over many years at the talks in the Geneva Disarmament Committee.

The essence of our initiative is that simultaneously with the efforts in Geneva to conclude a convention on banning chemical weapons on a global scale it is necessary to take parallel steps for limitation, reduction and elimination of chemical weapons within the limits of the European Continent, that is in the area where the danger of the use of that type of mass destruction weapons increases particularly in conditions of the present aggravation of the international situation. This danger stems from the existence of large arsenals of chemical weapons of NATO countries in Europe, the chemical rearming conducted by some of those countries and the U.S. plans to deploy binary chemical weapons on the territory of Western Europe. The chemical threat is particularly topical for the Europeans and it is criminal to pass it in silence, to sidestep proposals for the solution of this problem.

The Warsaw Treaty member countries striving to rid European states and peoples of the chemical threat, to consolidate European security and mutual confidence proposed to the NATO member states to hold in 1984 a meeting of plenipotentiary representatives for the preliminary exchange of views on the question of freeing Europe from chemical weapons.

Socialist countries are prepared to decide at a negotiating table the practical questions arising in this connection, specifically to coordinate the necessary mutually acceptable adequate forms of verification which would ensure the effective fulfillment by all parties of the zone-establishing accord of their assumed obligations.

In conclusion it should be noted that this proposal of the allied socialist countries is the detailed development of the initiative advanced in January 1983 in Prague at a conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Socialist countries are consistent in their efforts to solve the vitally important problems of the present. Meanwhile the fact that the NATO countries kept silent throughout a year about the proposals of ridding Europe of chemical weapons and the present attempts of the NATO countries to reject the thoroughly developed provisions of the proposals show that Western politicians lack a feeling of responsibility to their peoples.

FRG Position Questioned

DW160809 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Moscow's Chemical Weapons Proposal and Bonn's Reaction"]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen: On Tuesday, a proposal by the Warsaw Pact states on the issue of freeing Europe from chemical weapons was presented to the ambassadors of the NATO countries at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The proposal calls for an initial exchange of views this year by authorized representatives on the subject of freeing Europe from chemical weapons.

The great significance of this proposal by the Warsaw Pact states is quite obvious already becuase such a proposal to ban chemical weapons has been high on the list of priorities of many governments for several years now. This is because a ban of chemical weapons would be a very realistic disarmament measure. What actually is the policy of the FRG -- that country where most of NATO's chemical weapons are stockpiled -- toward this issue?

FDP [Free Democratic Party] disarmament expert Olaf Feldmann welcomed the socialist states' initiative and advocated a positive reaction. Granted the CDU [Christian Democratic Union], the FDP's partner in the Bonn government coalition, has come out -- through Alois Mertes, state minister in the Foreign Ministry -- for a careful examination of the Moscow chemical weapons proposal. However, at the same time, he considered negotiations on chemical weapons confined to Europe to be inappropriate, Mr Mertes supports instead the previous concept of a worldwide ban. How, then, is this position taken by official Bonn to be assessed?

As is known, a draft document on an international and worldwide convention banning the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons as well as the destruction of existing stocks was submitted by the socialist countries several years ago in Geneva. When this proposal was discussed during the past few years at the Geneva Disarmament Committee and in the United Nations, it was apparent that great difficulties exist regarding a worldwide ban on chemical weapons -- difficulties which so far have prevented any compromise. This means that for the time being, a total and worldwide ban on chemical weapons is not in the offing.

Since a worldwide ban has so far failed to materialize, it is only logical for Europe to tackle the problem of chemical weapons because the disastrous effect of chemical weapons on the civilian polulation would not be worse anywhere else than in densely populated Europe. Chemical weapons, it must be added, do not only represent a potential danger. Chemical weapons are actually military means that have already been deployed by some NATO countries in other regions of the world. In addition, some of these chemical weapons are used in several NATO countries during periods of social unrest, peace demonstrations, and internal political strife.

In short, freeing Europe of chemical weapons would be -- as I have said before -- a very realistic disarmament measure. It would strengthen European security, promote mutual confidence in Europe, and promote the signing of a worldwide convention banning chemical weapons.

Therefore, the question arises: In this case, why are influential force in the FRG Government camp rebelling against tackling the problem for Europe of chemical weapons in conformity with the proposal of the Warsaw Pact states?

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD151833 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 15 Jan 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by commentator Nikolay Agayants, with Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer, and Vladimir Tsvetov, USSR state radio and television political observer]

Binary Weapons Proposal Lauded

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, comrades. The pages of the first 2 weeks of the new calendar have been turned over and 1984 has fully come into its own. Two weeks are not, of course, a long period of time in which to draw some far-reaching conclusions regarding new turns and trends in international relations. At the same time, it is quite long enough to talk about the main -- polar, if you like -- directions in these relations. There is, on the one hand, a well-defined, clear, consistent, principled course, the course of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of our community, aimed at the consolidation of peace and security on our planet, a course aimed at detente and cooperation. On the other hand, there is the policy of frenzied militarism, arms race, blackmail and threats, pursued by the United States and its allies in various aggressive blocs. The attention of world opinion is focused at the moment on Comrade Andropov's reply to the message from representatives of the French anti-war movement "Appeal of the 100". It is noted in the reply, in particular, that it is the chief concern of Soviet people to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. We hold the view, Yuriy Vladimirovich stresses, that the situation that has arisen is not irreversible. The Soviet leadership has made it absolutely clear that if willingness is displayed on the part of the NATO countries to return to the situation existing prior to the deployment in Europe of American medium-range missiles, the USSR will also be prepared to do so. By the way, the reports we receive in the editorial office from news agencies such as UP, AP, REUTER, AFP, KYODO, and so on, single out the following words of Comrade Andropov, I quote: We consider at the present time, as we have done earlier, that no single opportunity, no single chance should be missed for a return to the path of negotiations aimed at nuclear arms reduction both in the West and the East on the sole realistically existing basis for this, the basis of equality and identical security. Socialist countries, occupied with the constructive work of implementing the plans approved by the congresses of their fraternal parties, are making efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the community, to deepen integration processes within the framework of the CEMA and to carry through the agreed foreign policy. The proposal put forward this week by the Warsaw Pact member states to the NATO countries to rid Europe of chemical weapons can serve as a vivid and convincing example of such joint activities.

[Kornilov] Judging by reaction abroad, this new peaceful initiative by socialist states meets with the understanding and approval of broad circles of progressive public opinion, particularly in Europe.

[Tsvetov] Naturally. The use of toxic substances in the densely populated Old World would entail very serious consequences for the civilian population by the contamination of large areas. According to some estimates, if there were a conflict and chemical weapons were used, the ratio of those killed among servicemen and civilians could be 1 to 20. In the present exacerbation of the international situation caused by imperialist powers, there is a growing danger of all kinds of toxic substances being used, first and foremost in Europe.

[Agayants] It should be emphasized at this point that the concrete proposals put forward by our socialist countries are aimed at reducing substantially the risk of chemical war breaking out on the continent and consequently in the whole world.

These proposals are honest, absolutely clear, realistic and do not encroach on anyone's interests. What exactly are we talking about? About partial measures of a regional nature concerning the limitation, elimination and reduction of chemical agents which would undoubtedly lead to the strengthening of security in Europe, would be conducive to the elimination of the threat of war, the consolidation of mutual trust and improvement of the general political atmosphere.

[Tsvetov] One should emphasize, I think, the fact that this would in turn be conducive to speeding up the conclusion of a worldwide convention on the ban of chemical weapons. This has been and remains the ultimate aim of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

[Agayants] The new peaceful initiatives by the fraternal socialist countries envisage, obviously, the creation in Europe of a territory free of chemical weapons, adoption of pledges which would include, for instance, a declaration on the presence or absence of chemical weapons on that territory, the prevention of the deployment of such weapons in places which do not have them at the present time, the freezing of these weapons, the removal or destruction of the existing stockpiles of toxic substances, and prohibition of their production, acquisition, import and transfer to states situated within the borders of the given territory.

In brief, all these undertakings to be adopted are intended to effectively ensure that there will be no chemical weapons on the territory covered by the accord. In the present alarming situation such specific steps would be extremely important.

Stockholm Meeting Previewed

The Soviet Union and the other countries of our community are proving with deeds that they aspire to remove the threat of war from mankind, so as to preserve peace for the present and future generations. Now it is up to the West. Incidentally -- and this is very symptomatic -- on the threshold of the Stockholm conference on disarmament, which begins next week, certain circles in the NATO countries have begun advocating -- and I quote the FINANCIAL TIMES -- a careful reassessment of East-West relations. A number of European governments, the article notes, would like to reanalyze the principles of these relations and to stress once again the importance of detente and dialogue. May God be willing, as they say. Yuriy Emmanuilovich, how sincere do you think these statements are? What can one expect from the Stockholm conference, which certain bourgeois newspapers are already regarding as a kind of "turning point" in contemporary international relations?

[Kornilov] Here I would say, first and foremost, that the Stockholm meeting is attracting this great attention in various countries, in the press, from observers and from public opinion. This is quite logical. Although, as we know, the Stockholm meeting will not be devoted to issues involved in halting the arms race, as such, under the accord reached in Madrid these issues are to be discussed at the second stage of the confernce, which will be held later, after the end of the first stage. And although it might seem as though limited tasks face the meeting, the creation of an atmosphere of trust in relations between countries, the exceptional importance of this task is truly difficult to overestimate. It is not necessary to prove that if trust can be created between states in the contemporary world, where an acute atmosphere fraught with a most serious danger of confrontation prevails, it will mean that the political climate has itself changed, making it easier to tackle and solve the supreme problem of our times, the curbing of the arms race and disarmament.

[Agayants] But how great are the changes of success in Stockholm? This is the question that many organs of the foreign press are now asking.

[Kornilov] This question is not easy to answer. The Stockholm forum will not be meeting in a vacuum. It is beginning its work in a specific and very complex political situation which, as we have already said today, is characterized by a growth in the militaristic ambitions and aggressive aspirations of the U.S. ruling circles. For this reason alone the success of any international forum cannot be guaranteed in advance in such a situation. I think that success will depend on at least three factors, three circumstances. Firstly, the readiness of the United States and NATO to abandon attempts to upset the existing parity of forces; secondly, their genuine rather than just verbal wish to find political solutions that take account of, above all, the security interests of all sides. And, last but not least, success will depend on whether the proposals put forward are indeed realistic or merely dictated by selfish interests, hegemonistic ambitions and the search for an excuse to further escalate the arms race. After all, it is precisely this approach that is very, very characteristic of the current Washington administration and some of the United States's allies in NATO.

[Tsvetov] One probably also needs to bear in mind that representatives of each state will arrive in Stockholm with their own definite policy. Today, on the threshold of this forum, one can only express the hope that this position, this policy will be dictated by good intentions, based on the interests of peace. As far as the position of the Soviet Union is concerned, we can be quite definite about it. In Stockholm our country will uphold the line of peace, the line of friendship between states, both in Europe and throughout the world.

Reagan 'Peacemaker Mantle' Hit

Personally, I am getting the impression that in the White House this winter the Christmas and new year tree was not the traditional Christmas fir, but a great bit expansive "cranberry tree" [from an idiom symbolizing ignorance and a sense of total unreality], in the shade of which numerous speeches, addresses radio messages, and so on, are composed and delivered in the Oval Office. Take, for instance, Ronald Reagan's recent interview in LE FIGARO magazine, a magazine of extreme reactionary and anti-Soviet leanings. In his confidences the President, in the manner he favors, again expounded on the mythical Soviet threat, about some steady increase in military potential by the USSR, his drive for peace and negotiations, American democracy, yearning from freedom, and so on and so on and so on. But the curious thing is this: It looks as if, on the eve of the announcement that he will run in the presidential election being held this year, the head of the White House is trying on the mantle of peacemaker. At any rate, in the same interview in LE FIGARO, Ronald Reagan said precisely this: Our aim in foreign policy is peace. This is how it should be. We are devotees of peace. We shall endeavor to achieve substantial arms reductions, particularly in nuclear arms. In my view, the path we have been following up to now, Reagan stressed, makes this prospect more realistic.

I was going to add one more thing here. I would remind you that in a few days, on 20 January, it will be 3 years since the present U.S. President officially became master of the White House. In these 3 years one could perhaps hardly find another period in which the present U.S. Administration, as you rightly say, really tried so hard to don the trappings of peacemaker. Of late, whole torrents of speeches containing vows and assurances of Washington's devotion to the cause of peace and curbing the nuclear arms race have been gushing forth from Washington.

[Agayants] Naturally this has been noticed in the West too.

[Tsvetov] Not just noticed. Many observers are explaining -- correctly, as I see it -- the origins of this creed, which on the whole seems a rather strange one for the present U.S. Administration.

I will quote the British FINANCIAL TIMES of 12 January. More than many other political figures, President Reagan is particularly fond of showing himself in a favorable light, and since everything he says or does today sets the tone for the election campaign getting under way in the United States, he would like to avoid charges of being a warmonger, particularly since such charges almost made his election in 1980 seem in doubt.

[Agayants] Here, as THE WASHINGTON POST notes, it is hard for this new Reagan to avoid contradicting the old Reagan.

[Kornilov] It would be more precise to put it another way: Here the U.S. President clearly, even flagrantly, contradicts the facts, and the entire strategy and tactics of the real U.S. foreign policy. Moreover, it is no new Reagan, as THE WASHINGTON POST puts it, doing this. Not at all. The United States was striving even before to camouflage its real aggressive policy and its militarist course. It adopted just such a thoroughly false position at the Geneva talks, for instance, pushing them into a preprogrammed stalemate, and at the same time endeavoring to blame the USSR for the lack of progress. Now this line is manifesting itself even more prominently, even more sharply, particularly in that part of it which is designed to publicize Washington in its peacemaking role, although the utter falsehood of this thesis has never yet been so apparent.

[Tsvetov] That is true, Yuriy Emmanuilovich. Indeed, how is it possible to reconcile the appeals for peace ringing out of Washington, with, let us say, the fact that in the current fiscal year the Pentagon's budget will reach a record figure in the country's history: $280 billion? How are we to reconcile the United State's peace-loving declarations with the fact that Washington, acting hand in hand with the Zionist aggressor is pursuing a policy of mass terror and genocide against the Arabs in long-suffering Lebanon? The peace-making garb the leaders of the Republican administration are putting on also sits uneasily with the photographs that have gone round the world showing the Pentagon's brass hats perpetrating their bandit aggression against Grenada. It looks as if peace-making phraseology is now becoming, or has already become, an essential part of those propaganda campaigns unleashed in the United States designed to serve as a sort of reinforcement for U.S. foreign policy. But of course the real, true, genuine U.S. foreign policy is not charged by this. It remains aggressive, hegemonistic, and thoroughly permeated by militarism, and this fact -- the fact of a most dangerous policy -- cannot be concealed, neither by the aid of pharisaical vows of love for peace, nor by spurious declarations that Washington supposedly wishes only for a slackening of international tension.

U.S.-China Ties Attacked

[Agayants] This week the attention of the international press was drawn by the visit to the United States of Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, who met President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, Defense Secretary Weinberger, and members of Congress, and discussed with the questions of mutual relations as well as international issues.

[Kornilov] In talking about this visit, I would note two points: First, The U.S. leadership's attempt, using the Chinese guest's visit, to draw China into its sphere of influence, channel its policy in a direction favorable to the United States, and on top of everything else to thus consolidate its own positions in Southeast Asia in particular and in Asia as a whole. Reagan's calls for joint strategic plans and pledges were aimed at achieving precisely this. The attempts by the President and Shultz to present Soviet policy in the Far East in a distorted light, resorting to well-worn assertions about Soviet military supremacy, the Soviet threat, and so on, should be considered in the same context.

For his part, Zhao Ziyang, in an interview with a U.S. television company, noted that though China has identical views, or views similar to those of the United States, on certain international problems, there are differences on other problems, and in such circumstances the establishment of general strategic partnership is impossible.

[Agayants] That is the first point. What is the second?

[Kornilov] The second, Nikolay Ivanovich, is this: By pressing for the achievement of agreements between the United States and China on scientific and technical cooperation, Washington is clearly striving not only to activate U.S.-Chinese economic links and to fling the doors of China open wider to U.S. business, it is striving to encourage trends favorable to the West in the foreign and domestic policies of the PRC. To what extent this aim will be achieved is another matter, but the fact remains that today U.S. capital investment in China exceeds that of any other country.

[Agayants] And in your opinion the problem of Taiwan will be no obstacle to such a course of events?

[Kornilov] Both sides are clearly trying to suppress that problem. As for Beijing's position, it is being stated from Beijing's side not only that China regards Taiwan as an inalienable part of Chinese territory, but that this problem is supposedly a legacy of history. And it is known that formulations of that sort mean that a resolution of the question under discussion may be postponed for a period of indeterminate length.

U.S. Pacific Strategy Scored

[Tsvetov] Over the last few days some disturbing events have occurred in the Pacific Ocean region. I am thinking above all of the preparations which have begun in Washington and Seoul for joint military maneuvers codenamed "Team Spirit-84." They will be held in February. It is expected that this time over 200,000 U.S. and South Korean Troops will take part in these provocative exercises.

[Agayants] Perhaps it should be added that representatives of the Japanese self-defense force will be present at the maneuvers as observers. At any rate, this is what some Japanese papers report.

[Tsvetov] Going on with my enumeration of events giving cause for concern in the Pacific region, I will point out the decision by the U. S. Government to offer Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, and the Phillipines -- that is, the countries belonging to ASEAN--$2 billion worth of F-16 fighter-bombers. As is known, these aircraft can carry nuclear weapons.

The meeting between Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, and Kurihara, the head of the Japanese defense department, claimed attention. The U.S. ambassador continued the pressure -- which has already become habitual -- on Japan, aimed at compelling it to speed up its increase in strength. To judge from Kurihara's utterances, Japan has no intention whatsoever of resisting this pressure, and this year it is planned to increase Japanese military expenditure by almost 7 percent.

[Kornilov] I think it is also important to point out that the U.S. is striving to speed up the settlement of the issue of the transfer to them of Japanese military technology. Mansfield, by the way, also spoke of this at his meeting with Kurihara.

[Agayants] Oh indeed, if you add up all these new facts, together with other similar evidence of the desire of the United States to expand and strengthen its bilateral and multilateral military-political ties with the states situated along the Pacific coasts, what emerges is an outline of the strategic aims of American imperialism in that part of the world. Vladimir Yakovlevich, what can you tell us about this?

[Tsvetov] The U.S. strategic aim that you are asking me about already has a name: Pacific community. True, the name, like the concept, was dreamed up in Japan. Japan's idea was to set about creating such a community -- of course, under its leadership. But nothing came of it. The Reagan administration, which has made it a rule to declare any region of the earth a zone of vital U.S. interests, lost no time in squashing Japan's claim to supremacy in the Pacific. The next century will be the age of the Pacific, according to U.S. Ambassador Mansfield, whom you, Nikolay Ivanovich, just quoted. He went on to say: This is the region that will determine everything, where our future lies; we have come to stay.

[Agayants] We know that the United States has formulated what it calls the six tenets of its Pacific policy. What sort of program is this?

[Tsvetov] The first of the tenets I've already dealt with; it is the determination to remain a Pacific power. The second and third are to strengthen the military alliances with Japan and South Korea. Let me again quote the American ambassador in Tokyo, Mansfield. He has explained with barefaced cynicism how the United States understands its military alliances with these countries. In an interview with U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the ambassador said that the United States is in eastern Asia not only -- and indeed not so much -- to defend Japan and South Korea, but rather to establish the perimeter of its own defenses.

Mansfield asked the rhetorical question: If the American bases in Japan and South Korea didn't exist, where would we station our troops, and how many tens of billions of dollars would we lose? And it's true that the upkeep of the American bases costs Japan, for example, more than a billion dollars annually. Mansfield went on to say that the region in which the U.S. 7th Pacific Fleet operates, covers 70 percent of the surface of the world ocean, and 50 percent of the dry land. That, Mansfield said, is why we want Japan to do more for its own defense. Japan -- as you've already remarked, Nikolay Ivanovich -- is not opposing the wish of the United States, and is increasing its military expenditure every year, in spite of a fantastic state budget deficit of 100 trillion yen. Japan is preparing to send its Navy thousands of miles from its native shores, even though such actions are banned by the Constitution. As a result, the U.S. 7th Fleet will be able to concentrate on acts of aggression in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

The United States has already sited nuclear weapons, and the means to deliver them, in South Korea. In 1984 F-16 fighter-bombers will be deployed not only in the ASEAN countries but in Japan as well.

[Agayants] Vladimir Yakovlevich, you've dealt with three of the six tenets of U.S. policy in the Pacific: what are the other three?

[Tsvetov] The fourth, fifth and sixth tenets are: to establish contacts with China, expand treaty ties with the ASEAN member countries, and strengthen the partnership with the ANZUS countries. As far as ASEAN and ANZUS are concerned, the role that is being prepared for them, according to former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger, is this: These regional groupings will undertake the main responsibility for the defense of their regions, while the United States will concern itself with general structure at world level.

The intention in the long term is to style the partnership of the United States with the member countries of ANZUS, i.e., Australia and New Zealand, after the American-Japanese or American-South Korean military-political alliance. The former Japanese foreign minister, Okita, has said outright that, in the age of Asia and the Pacific, the security of the region must rest upon the American-Japanese security treaty and on ANZUS.

The "Rimpac" and other maneuvers that are regularly held in the Pacific with the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and also Canada taking part, are a practical step toward the military-political unification of the five most developed capitalist countries of the Pacific region.

[Kornilov] The question arises, and I think it is an important one: What role is to be assigned in the Pacific community to Latin America, bearing in mind the revolutionary processes that are under way in several of the countries of that continent?

[Tsvetov] Well, the United States, Japan and the other developed capitalist states of the region would like to halt, or at least hold back those processes, by including the countries of Latin America in the Pacific community in such a way as to make them still more dependent economically on American and Japanese big capital. But is this feasible? I hardly think so. If, under the flag of a Pacific community, imperialism unites its efforts to enslave the Latin American countries economically, and then politically, I am certain that this will also call into being a striving for concerted resistance. Naturally, I am not referring to the dictatorships of Pinochet and Stroessner. The will for liberation is strong in Latin America; and the heroic struggle of the people of Nicaragua is a confirmation of that fact.

[Kornilov] Among the Pacific countries are the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, and the DPRK. What do the designers of the Pacific community think of the possibility of these states becoming members of it?

[Tsvetov] Ah, now that brings us to the description of what sort of community it is that is being planned. Japan, which initiated the idea of the community, stipulated at once that in the first stage it was not desired that the countries you have listed be brought in. In other words, from the very beginning, Japan's scheme was for a closed grouping. When the United States took up the idea of the community, it immediately became something essentially anti-Soviet, anti-socialist and aggressive in character. If the United States does succeed in knocking such a group together, it will be little different from NATO -- with all the consequences that follow from that for the peoples of the Pacific region. What they are, you can judge from the present situation in Western Europe.

[Agayants] A final point that it would be well to say something about, Vladimir Yakovlevich, is this: How realistic are the plans to set up a Pacific community in the form intended by the United States?

[Tsvetov] Well, the countries of the region can hardly be enthusiastic about turning the Pacific into the American Islands. Anti-American feeling is very strong in the ASEAN countries, and the Japanese neocolonialists are not popular there, either, while in many of the other Latin American countries, there is a ripening hostility to Japanese economic expansionism. The anti-imperialist movement that has emerged in Central America is not conducive either to plans to create a Pacific community in the form of a closed, aggressive grouping.

Lastly the inter-imperialist contradictions themselves -- above all, those between America and Japan -- are a serious obstacle to those plans. One ought, nonetheless, to approach them with complete seriousness, since any steps in the direction of knocking together a Pacific community are dangerous in themselves: They engender tension in a vast region of the world.

[Agayants] In conclusion, I would like to remind you once again that the USSR Supreme Soviet, at its session in December 1983, passed a resolution on the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet state. It contains a solemn declaration that the Soviet Union has never infringed, and is not infringing, the security of any country, whether in West or East. The USSR wishes to live in peace with all countries and implement the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems. We are true to our course, and believe that reason can and must save mankind from nuclear disaster.

Here we end our program. Thank you for your attention, comrades. Goodbye.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD132052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 13 Jan 84

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program, conducted by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator, with Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer and Nikolay Ivanovich Agayants, All-Union Radio commentator]

U.S. Citizens 'Misinformed'

[Excerpts] [Zorin] Our listeners know of the mass demonstrations in the United States against present U.S. policies, demonstrations in which millions of people are taking part. They know that these policies are criticized by part of the ruling class, even its influential representatives. But it seems that every person of common sense realizes that if the Reagan administration still has the ability to implement its present policies, it means that a too-great opposition -- such opposition as could influence it and force a change in political course -- as yet does not exist in the United States.

[Lavrentyev] Valentin Sergeyevich, Reagan is often accused by American journalists of incompetence, dubious assertions and of juggling with the facts. Green, the author of a recently published book, "Ronald Reagan's Rule of Errors," writes for example that the present head of the White House strives to fit facts within the framework of his ideological views. When his view of the world comes up against reality, he changes not his opinion but the facts. The question arises: Why do Americans believe the dubious reasoning of Reagan; and how did he get away with such an act of aggression, evident to everyone, against sovereign Grenada?

[Zorin] You know, I would say that Americans are the most misinformed people on earth. This statement may seem unfounded when it is known that there is a gigantic propaganda machine, gigantic mass media, widespread television, millions of copies of newspapers, a multiplicity of radio stations; in general, television, radio and newspapers are profitable business, getting money for advertising. Very many people rush into this business. It is a variegated propaganda machine. Yet despite such a strong propaganda machine, it is a nation of misinformed people.

I had occasion to stay for quite a long time in the United States, and it seemed to me that each time I stayed there I was in some sort of kingdom of distorting mirrors.

When you leave the country, you get access to normal information, you see that all the days, weeks and months you were in America you were receiving information, but in essence it was misinformation. Americans have no conception of the real circumstances of today's world. They look at it through a very cunningly created prism which suits the U.S. powers that be.

You mentioned Grenada. You know that in Europe -- not to mention the socialist countries -- in Western Europe this act of aggression provoked an enormous wave of indignation. It was clear to everyone that it was an act of naked banditry. But in America this was a simply unexpected reaction for people who think rationally. A considerable number of Americans applauded Reagan. Why? Because the administration succeeded in drumming into their heads that tiny Grenada represented a threat to U.S. national security, that there was a Soviet-Cuban military base being set up there. Facts show that there was not the slightest whiff of this base. It could not have existed. The international airport, which was made out to be the base, was being constructed by a British bourgeois capitalist company. It was one of the contractors. It is perfectly clear that if the leaders of Grenada had suddenly taken it into their heads to set up a base, they would hardly have brought in a British company. But the lies are so big, so ramified, so widely are Americans engulfed by them, that the average American believed what he was told.

This is one example, but this example shows the general picture: Americans are brainwashed, as they say in America; Americans are being fooled; Americans are having put into their head -- and not always without success -- the idea that they are threatened by the Soviet Union, threatened by the socialist countries. A whole system of false views is being instilled into them, views which are putting down roots in the American population, thus creating the possibility for the administration to carry out its present line.

U.S. Election Year Viewed

[Lavrentyev] Valentin Sergeyevich, taking into account everything that has been said, could you reply to the following question? What course will American foreign policy take in the coming year with regard to the Soviet Union?

[Zorin] Forecasts, of course, are always difficult. But I shall try to answer, albeit briefly. This year in general is an unusual one for the United States. It is the year of the latest presidential elections, which will be held in the beginning of November this year. Although we have noted that so far the President is relying on the section of the population which does not actively express objections to his policy, at the same time one must not forget that the growing number of people actively opposing the President's policy, the policy of his administration, is growing very rapidly, and is growing so rapidly that it may turn out to be a very important factor in the already-started election campaign. The majority of political observers are arriving at the view that foreign policy questions and the fear of such an aggressive course by the present administration may become the main problem of the 1984 election campaign.

It is no accident that Reagan's Democratic Party rivals are now trying in all sorts of ways to pin on him the epithet: warmonger. This shows that his political rivals that caught the change in mood of the American public, and feel that this may seriously undermine Reagan's position. So we now see some changes in tone both of Reagan himself and of his closest associates. They also, evidently, have already discovered new elements in the mood of the Americans -- a growing fear of ordinary Americans at the frantic foreign policy course of the United States, and in particular, the increasing of tension in Soviet-American relations. This mood has led Reagan to alter his tone.

A few days ago a journalist asked him: If speaking now, would you call the Soviet Union the empire of evil, or not? Reagan openly said that he would not. So, has Reagan's viewpoint changed? Not at all. Reagan is simply starting to be apprehensive of the growing antiwar movement and does not want to approach the elections from the position of a man who is whipping up tension in international relations and spoiling relations with the Soviet Union.

Does this mean that there is some form of serious reassessment? I have the impression that so far it does not mean that. I have the idea that it is more a question of cosmetic operations, of electoral wiles, although one must not exclude the possibility that the further development of events -- the growth of the antiwar movement, both throughout the world and in the United States, may force the U.S. ruling circles not only to change their terminology, but also to think of some sort of changes in their policy. At present this is not the case. As for the Soviet Union, our country's position was exhaustively spoken of by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, when replying to questions from PRAVDA. He stressed that if the United States were to display a real desire for mutually acceptable accord to work out an agreement, it would not take much time. Such is the position of our country.

[Lavrentyev] Thank you, Valentin Sergeyevich.

Multinational Force Discussed

[Lavrentyev] (Mikhail Semenovich Slobodin) from the town of Ust-Labinsk, Krasnodar Kray, is interested in how the so-called multinational forces in Lebanon were set up and why they are comprised of only troops of four NATO countries. We shall reply to our listener.

The idea of setting up these forces and sending them to Lebanon was born across the ocean. It was in pursuit of the aim of supplementing the Israeli occupation of the south of the country with U.S. military presence in its central regions under the plausible pretext of assisting the efforts of the Lebanese Government to stabilize the situation in the republic. However, having hastily knocked together the multinational forces, Washington decided to use them as a means of military pressure on the Lebanese patriots who were not reconciled to the occupation of one third of Lebanon. The White House's plans evidently included the creation of the appropriate conditions for the conclusion of the notorious Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement. The Al-Jumayyil government gave its approval for the deployment of these forces in the region of Beirut.

The idea of setting up the interventionist corps was particularly to the liking of the White House, as it not only facilitated the introduction of U.S. troops into Lebanon, but also allowed other countries to be dragged into the confrontation with Lebanese national-patriotic forces. Moreover, U.S. military presence in this Arab country was given the convenient cover of a sort of international peace-keeping screen.

However, the creation of the multinational force in Lebanon did not turn out to be an easy matter. The United States managed to drag only Britain, France and Italy -- its closest NATO allies -- into this unseemly and dangerous enterprise. As a result, only the servicemen of these four states, numbering almost 6,000, joined the multinational force. Many countries, despite the insistent appeals of the Reagan administration, refused to participate. They were not deceived by the pompous expatiations of the U.S. Government about the alleged peace-making mission and neutral status of these forces.

These assertions were turned to dust by the barbarous bombing and artillery shelling to which the Americans and French frequently subjected the peaceful population in the zone controlled by the Lebanese patriots and the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab forces maintaining peace in Lebanon.

The whole world witnessed how the NATO peacemakers openly involved themselves in the internal Lebanese conflicts and acted as a tool for oppressing the struggle of the Lebanese people for the freedom and independence of their homeland. They are in effect acting in accord with the Israeli occupationists. Even Italian President Pertini was recently forced to admit that the Multinational Forces had become accomplices of Israel. It is not surprising that the progressive democratic public of Lebanon is hostile to them and demands their rapid withdrawal.

Such demands are being heard increasingly loudly in the four NATO states whose troops are in Lebanon. All of this is beginning to influence the Governments of Italy and France, which have already made the decision to reduce their contingents in the Multinational Force: The number of Italian servicemen is to be halved.

The presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon is becoming a serious problem for the Reagan administration. Even many Western observers onsider that the Multinational Force is approaching its inglorious end.

U.S.-Canada Defense Pact Viewed

[Lavrentyev] Comrade (Davletbiyev) from the moutain village of (Germenchek), Babayurt Rayon, Dagestan ASSR; the (Ablasov) family from Minsk; and Muscovite (Tatyana Tesler) ask what NORAD is. I shall ask Nikolay Agayants, my All-Union Radio colleague, to reply to this question.

[Agayants] In May it will be the 26th anniversary of the conclusion between Washington and Ottawa of a treaty on the air defense of North America, which is shortened to NORAD. This synonym was given to the system with a complicated infrastructure which includes tens of U.S. Air Force bases on Canadian territory, weapon and munition stores, radio relay and radar lines, other projects and constructions serving the work of stations for the distant and very long distant discovery of piloted aircraft. At the head of this cumbrous and expensive system, whose headquarters is near the town of Colorado Springs, in the United States, are U.S. generals. Canada's national air defense facilities are virtually subordinated to it operationally. The experience of past years shows that crutial decisions within the NORAD framework can be taken by Pentagon strategists without consulting the government of the land of the maple leaf, even if this concerns its national interests.

The NORAD system, whichwas set up in the years of the cold war in an atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria to the accompaniment of expatiations about a mythical threat from the North, comprises three lines of radar stations stretching from east to west: Pine Tree Line, DEW Line and McGill Line. Their construction was completed after the appearance of modern missile weapons, when it was clear even to nonspecialists that the military value of the enterprise was virtually zero.

However, Washington continues stubbornly to hang on to its favorite creation. Under the present administration of Ronald Reagan, which aims as is known to move the arms race into near-earth space, the organization was renamed the North American Aerospace Defense Command. The Pentagon intends to undertake its modernization and to deploy new air defense facilities in Arctic areas of Canada, which is arousing serious disquiet and alarm among millions of Canadians. The past quarter century has shown convincingly that the cooperation of the land of the maple leaf with the United States in the air defense of the continent has to a considerable extent limited the powers not only of its parliament but also of its government in questions of war and peace. That is why today, many Canadian public, political and trade union organizations resolutely oppose its being drawn into Washington's dangerous and adventurist plans.

GLOBAL REVIEW OF EAST-WEST TENSIONS IN 1984

PM131643 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 1, Jan 84 pp 5-7

[Vadim Zagladin article: "Paramount Criterion"]

[Text] What is it that primarily comes to mind as the New Year gets under way?

There is much to reflect upon. The old year left behind a multitude of unresolved problems. And the coming twelve months will surely bring new ones to the fore. In a word, there is no dearth of subject matter for New Year's reflections.

In this multiplicity of themes, however, there is one that above all commands attention -- the theme of war and peace.

Recent months have been marked by alarming developments. The U.S. armed intervention in Lebanon. Washington's naked aggression against defenceless Grenada. The expanding scale of the U.S. undeclared war against Nicaragua. And the siting in Europe of the U.S. missiles which threaten to turn the continent into a launching pad for thermonuclear catastrophe.

On the eve of the New Year the world peace voiced no little anxiety over these developments. And no wonder, for the trend of events prompts the question: are we not dangerously close to the disaster point? At any rate it is plain that the world is closer to it than it was at the beginning of last year.

Nevertheless it is not with pessimism that we enter 1984. And not simply because New Year's is traditionally an optimistic occasion when people build plans for the future and exchange good wishes.

Our optimistic view of the future is based not only on man's innate hope that his wishes will come true. It rests on a solid foundation -- the consistency and firmness of the peace policy pursued by our country and the whole of the socialist community, the confidence and strength of socialism and all other fighters for peace and social progress, the political will of the peoples to defend peace, their determination to do everything in their power to prevent the planet from being incinerated in a nuclear inferno of man's own making.

The past year will be symbolized in the annals of history not by the U.S. missiles in West Germany, Britain and Italy, but by massive anti-missile struggle, not by the growth of war danger, but by humanity's resolve to avert the danger.

It is this, then, that should be uppermost in our minds on the threshold of 1984.

War or peace? This indeed is the crucial question of our time. And the attitude taken to it is the main criterion for judging the political position and world role of one or another leader, party, state or social system.

Approaches to this question, especially in the West, vary widely. Some individuals, parties, and states take a clear, unambiguous stand. Others vacillate, unable to define their position once and for all, beset by too many conflicting views to be exhaustively dealt with in a single article. Let us, therefore, confine ourselves to what is definitive and clear -- the lines pursued on the issue of war or peace by the Warsaw Treaty countries and NATO and by the Soviet Union and the United States.

That the two military blocs representing two diametrically opposed social systems, that the two countries approach the issue from opposite positions has long been a self-evident fact.

Nevertheless it merits serious consideration, all the more so since even some participants in the democratic movement aver that there is no real difference between the policies of the two blocs, of the Soviet Union and the United States, that both sides are equally responsible for the present tension.

Since the realities of life, the facts, are the best arbiter, let us look back at the facts of 1983.

First of all it should be noted that in recent months there has been a great deal of talk about peace in both the West and the East, in the capitals of both Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries. To believe, for instance, the documents of the December session of the NATO Council in Brussels, one might think that the bloc and its main driving force, Washington, are concerned with nothing so much as with the preservation of peace. But words come cheap. Let us take the facts.

In the course of last year the USSR and the other Warsaw Treaty countries advanced many concrete proposals that clearly demonstrated their desire for peace, which has made the ending of the arms race their top-priority objective. On the other hand, all the proposals put forward by the U.S. and NATO, all the decisions taken in Washington and Evere, revealed an altogether different approach. The main proponents of that approach maintain that escalation of the arms race is nothing short of a guarantee of peace. And this is not only a matter of rhetorical exercises; constant pressure to increase military spending has become a hallmark of Atlanticist political life.

The U.S. is the pace setter in this. Its military spending this year runs to the astronomical sum of $280 billion, and next year the figure is to be considerably more than $300 billion. The socialist countries, on the other hand, while naturally attending to their defences, spend for this purpose only that which is absolutely essential. This is evident also from the military budget just endorsed by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. Though it was nto reduced, as in previous years, neither was it increased.

Last year the Warsaw Treaty countries once again confirmed their commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. NATO, on the contrary, repeatedly declared that first use of these weapons remained the cornerstone of Atlantic strategy. NATO Supreme Commander in Europe General Rogers, for instance, again said on the eve of the New Year that in the event of a conflict he would lose no time seeing to it that the West brought its nuclear weaponry into play.

Back in 1982 the Soviet Union, supported by its allies, proposed reducing the medium-range nuclear weapons sited in Europe by two thirds. Had the offer been accepted, a substantial part of the most dangerous of arsenals of this type could have been simply done away with. East-West parity would have been preserved, but at a much lower level. The Atlantic bloc and primarily the U.S. rejected the proposal. Instead of cutting back on nuclear systems in Europe they embarked on a further build-up of these weapons.

Last year the Warsaw Treaty countries proposed that a treaty on the renunication of the use of force and on the promotion of peaceful relations be concluded between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. The West, in line with its own, rather curious, concept of diplomatic decorum, did not even bother to reply. The suggestion is still being "studied."

Last year the Soviet Union put forward the idea of concluding a treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from outer space with regard to the earth. The idea was welcomed by most members of the United Nations Organization. The United States, however, ignored it and instead announced it was beginning preparations for a star war.

There is not a single major problem of concern to the peoples on which the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty countries have not proposed negotiations. But Washington has in effect turned a deaf ear to all these proposals.

True there has lately been a great deal of talk in Washington quarters about the U.S. having always wanted to see unresolved problems settled through negotiation. "We are ready to sit down at the negotiating table at any time," top Administration spokesmen aver. But can this be taken seriously, considering Washington's approach to the talks on nuclear armaments which amounted to using these talks as a cover for the further escalation of the arms race?

The enumeration could be continued, but the aforesaid is quite enough to show that Atlanticist diplomacy, and primarily the policy of the present U.S. Administration, boils down to the old dubious maxim, "If you want peace, prepare for war." In our time, however, this maxim is not only a strange anachronism, it is a challenge to common sense, especially bearing in mind that, as is pointed out in the Declaration condemning nuclear war adopted by the U.N. General Assemly on the eve of 1984, such a war could lead to the destruction of human civilization.

As regards socialism, and specifically our country, our approach is altogether different. We say: "If you want peace, prepare for peace, fight for peace!" From whatever angle you look at it, this will be seen as the only rational, realistic approach.

And so the approach of the East to the issue of war and peace is the exact opposite of that of the West. The East stands for life against nuclear death. The West stands for teetering on the brink of nuclear disaster. The East stands for the right to life, the West places no value on this, the most precious of all human rights. That is the main criterion for judging the essence of the two opposing social systems -- socialism and capitalism.

True enough, in the West, Washington included, there of course exists a variety of viewpoints and positions, but unfortunately, those we have just mentioned predominate today. It is the bellicose, inhumane position that is embodied in government policy.

Is this accidental? No, it is not!

Our desire for peace and our readiness to fight for it stems from the very essence of our social system. This was demonstrated anew by the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet just held. They showed that the plans of the Soviet people, the plans of our society, are exclusively peaceful. We do not set ourselves any objectives involving the necessity of war or aggressive acts of any kind against other peoples. What need have we of such acts? We have no arms manufacturers, who consider their interests to be the national interests. No one in our country is interested in the exploitation and plunder of other peoples and countries.

In the West, and primarily in the United States, there are such forces. And it is they that determine policy. It is they that stand behind those leaders in the NATO countries who advocate the pursuance of an aggressive course, a course that increases the danger of war hanging over all humanity.

It is these forces that proclaim the whole world the sphere of their vital interests. Of course, every country can have its own specific interests, such, for instance, as the need to obtain certain raw materials in other countries. We too have such requirements. But we meet them through equal, mutually beneficial trade. Washington, on the other hand, considers it natural and normal to ensure itself a supply of raw materials and energy sources by sending out the Marines. It behaves as if it had the right to collect tribute from the whole world.

When speaking of all these things in discussions with foreigners, I have sometimes been told: "If you think thus, if in your opinion imperialism is the source of war, and aggression is normal practice for it, then it would follow that all your talk about peace is insincere; in reality you are orienting on the inevitability of conflicts."

No, that is by no means the case. When we say that imperialism by its very nature is, and cannot but be, a source of war danger, we are merely pointing to an objective historical truth. But the conclusion we draw from this is that since imperialism is aggressive by nature it is all the more necessary for us to do our utmost to build relations of peaceful coexistence with the West. That our social system is diametrically opposed to that of the West is an indisputable fact. So are the irreconcilable differences between the ideologies of the two social systems. But we are convinced that the historical dispute between the two systems, between the two ideologies, cannot be resolved by armed force. To try to do so would only result in catastrophe. Consequently, the only rational alternative is peaceful coexistence, competition in the conditions of peace.

Is peaceful coexistence of the two systems possible in our time when the aggressiveness of imperialism is becoming more and more manifest? We believe it is. Firstly, because today socialism is strong enough to stand up for itself, to protect its gains. And its strength will continue to grow. Secondly, because the vast majority of countries of the world (primarily the non-aligned and also the neutral) are determined to do everything in their power to prevent the peace from being shattered. Thirdly, because the masses are becoming increasingly aware of the necessity of peaceful coexistence. And this awareness is becoming a material force in the shape of the massive anti-war movement. It is possible, fourthly, also because in the capitalist world too there are plenty of rational, serious, realistically minded leaders who realize the danger with which military confrontation is fraught.

Of course, they also have no love for socialism, and they want to fight it, but in the context of peaceful coexistence, by peaceful means. And while we know full well that these are not our friends, we nevertheless say to them, as we always have: we are ready to have dealings with you. The main thing is to prevent war, so let us compete in peaceful conditions. Socialism has nothing to fear from such competition!

Today, on the threshold of 1984, there is another thing to be borne in mind. The past twelve months have conclusively confirmed the long-known fact that international, foreign policy issues have come to play a considerably bigger role in the life of every nation than before. This is not surprising. Apart from everything else, the fact that humanity's future is decided in the international sphere, compels every nation and each individual to evince a heightened interest in foreign policy issues.

The past year also confirmed that international developments in turn impinge more and more on the internal situation in all countries, irrespective of their social system. This too is not surprising. It has always been so inasmuch as foreign policy cannot be divorced from domestic policy. The one and the other are two sides of one integral whole. Both in the final analysis are determined by the same social roots, the same driving forces. And, of course, what happens on the international arena cannot but make itself felt in the internal affairs of every nation.

This is axiomatic. Nevertheless, the past year imparted something of a new dimension, so to speak, to this truth.

As regards the capitalist countries, what became abundantly clear is that the aggressive foreign policy of Washington and NATO is engendering new deep-seated social processes in each of the countries of that bloc. What is in question is this.

Every Marxist knows that the policy of the monopoly bourgeoisie runs fundamentally counter to the true interests of the working masses, and of the entire nation, for that matter. However, this objective contradiction far from always surfaces in the form of some subjective political reality. This time, and primarily in connection with the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe, it has manifested itself with hitherto unparalleled force and in new acute forms.

The consent given by the governments of West Germany, Britain and Italy to the siting of the U.S. missiles on their territory -- an action totally at variance with the spirit of the Helsinki understandings -- evoked a sharply negative reaction on the part of the vast majority of the population of these countries. Nearly three quarters of the population of West Germany, about a half in Great Britain, and slightly more in Italy have convincingly demonstrated their opposition to the missile deployment, to the conversion of their countries into launching pads for the weapons of aggressive American policy. The unprecedented scope of the anti-war movement in these countries revealed the existence of a very real and highly significant gulf between public opinion and government policy. The will of the ruling quarters and the will of the nations entered into sharp conflict in the west.

The important thing is that this conflict arose not on a secondary issue, but on the issue of war and peace, i.e., the most burning issue of our time, one with a direct bearing on the most crucial area of the foreign policy of the governments concerned. It is clearly a matter of a very real crisis gripping the policy of these governments, primarily their foreign policy. And this in turn is patently a new expression of the general crisis of the capitalist system.

The west has a weakness of disquisitions about democracy; it even holds up the so-called Western democracy as an example for the socialist countries to follow. But the missile affair is striking evidence that in reality genuine democracy is out of the question in a world ruled by the monopolies. Not one of the three above-mentioned governments reckoned with the will of their peoples on such a vital question as that of preventing war, a question of national survival. In this way the limitations of bourgeois democracy were demonstrated with new force. And this cannot but make itself felt in the further internal development of the West European countries.

The implications of the deployment in Europe of the U.S. missiles are of course felt in the internal life of the socialist countries as well, the Soviet Union included. But in what way? As distinct from what we observe in the West, here an opposite process is taking place. Under pressure of the growing danger, of the real threat created by the actions of the U.S. and NATO, internal unity of the socialist countries is being consolidated, all truly popular forces are rallying still closer around the Communist parties. A truly nationwide patriotic upsurge is to be observed. It is evident in everything, in big things and small.

The other day, on the eve of the New Year, I happened to witness the following episode in a Moscow post office. Two elderly men (they turned out to be war veterans) walked in, and after some hesitation, asked the girl behind the counter where to send money they wanted to donate for the defence of the country. The girl thought it over and then advised them to send the money to the Soviet Peace Fund. They did not agree. Instead, they addressed a postal order to the Ministry of Defence. They said the money was their pension for December.

No one of course had suggested that these men contribute money for defence. It was a spontaneous gesture, prompted by the dictates of the conscience of patriots.

Their actions confirmed the truth of what Yuriy Andropov said in his statement of September 28, 1983: "It is given to no one to reverse the course of history. The U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries will live and develop according to their own laws -- the laws of the most advanced social system." This is of course guaranteed by the might of socialism, its armed forces. But I would say that the prime guarantee of our security is our people themselves, their patriotism, their unity behind the party. This patriotism, this unity, this nationwide support of the policy of our state, was once again confirmed by the recent session of the highest body of state power in our country -- the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The beginning of the New Year is marked by a sharp confrontation of two policies on the international arena. But, as we have said above, there is no reason to assume that this confrontation will spell the doom of humanity.

Needless to say, much depends on the political wisdom of leaders of the Western world, on how well they understand the situation. "Responsible statesmen," Yuriy Andropov said in his November 24 statement, "should...realize what is happening and take a rational decision. Reason alone can and must save mankind from the terrible danger."

The peoples of the world, all thinking humanity, are now proving that they have not lost their reason. The breadth of the anti-war movement affords abundant evidence of this.

As regards our country and the socialist community as a whole, people everywhere may rest assured that we are entering the new year fully conscious of the responsibility devolving upon us, resolved to do everything to bring about a turn for the better in the international situation.

And this is not simply our New Year's wish. It is the will and desire of every Soviet man and woman.

STOCKHOLM SECURITY, COOPERATION CONFERENCE UNDERWAY

Gromyko Departs for Stockholm

LD160813 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow for Stockholm today for the opening of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe. At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, by deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR, and by other officials. Among those seeing him off was Torsten Oern, Sweden's ambassador to the USSR.

Gromyko Arrival Statement

LD161252 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 16 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the USSR, arrived here today to attend the opening of the conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe.

Andrey Gromyko told newsmen at the airport: We have arrived here to take part in the conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe.

We hope to find through concerted effort a solution to some problems in the interests of creating trust between the countries taking part in the conference, in the interests of peace.

It is early to say what course the work of the conference will take. The Soviet Union will do everything possible to facilitate the good, positive mood at the conference. Much in this respect will depend on the position of its other participants, including Sweden as the country that is hosting the conference.

Military Expert Comments

LD141646 Moscow World Service in English 0710 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] On 17 January the first round of a conference for confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe opens in Stockholm. We have asked Soviet military expert Lev Semeyko to comment on the event. Here is what Lev Semeyko said:

[Begin Semeyko recording in Russian fading into English] Lev Semeyko said that confidence-building measures are aimed at lessening the risk of a surprise war attack and of the emergence of explosive situations. In world politics there should be no ambiguities in the assessment by the confronting sides of any changes in the strategic situation, be these changes real or seeming. Lev Semeyko explained that it is difficult in our time to distinguish large-scale maneuvers, especially if they are held in close proximity to the borders of the two confronting military and political groupings, from preparations for military hostilities. For example NATO's annual military exercises involve more than 300,000 servicemen, more than 2,000 planes and up to 500 battleships. This is a huge military force when set into motion. To avoid the wrong response to such an action it is important to issue a preliminary notification about large-scale military maneuvres.

Lev Semeyko went on to say that the danger of a surprise nuclear attack increased with the appearance of new American missiles in Europe. The deployment of these first-strike nuclear weapons close to the borders of the socialist community countries caused the breakdown in the Geneva talks. And the severance of contacts usually creates an atmosphere conducive to the development of the feelings of mistrust. In such circumstances the work of promoting confidence-building measures acquires special, I'd say, Lev Semeyko pointed out, unique importance.

Every step in this direction would lead to the growth of mutual understanding, so indispensable in our time. The task of strengthening security and preventing war agrees with the interests of the peoples both in the East and in the West. The Soviet Union has made quite a few concrete proposals to that effect in the last few years. Mutual trust will grow only when the level of military confrontation is steadily and radically reduced in all the fields instead of being raised. It remains to be seen whether the stand of Western participants in the Stockholm conference will accord with the interests of stronger security. As for the Soviet Union, Lev Semeyko said, its approach was spelt out in a clear cut form in a statement issued by the Soviet parliament at the end of last year. The highest government body has entrusted the Soviet Government with the mission to continue working for the ensurance of security of the Soviet Union and its allies and take necesary steps which would change the international situations with the existing circumstances taken into account for the better. The national parliament instructed the Soviet Government to pursue actively this policy at the forthcoming conference for confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe. [end recording]

REAGAN REMARKS ON FOREIGN POLICY 'VERY STRANGE'

LD150033 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, 14 Jan (TASS) -- U.S. President Reagan has addressed a group of Republican Party women activists in the White House.

The head of the administration again tried to justify the dangerous U.S. foreign policy course. According to him, this course, which is based on the use of military force, is virtually the most reliable guarantee...of peace on the planet and the security of the United States. Reagan even asserted that the United States "has never been so remote from the danger of war as now." The President simply dismissed the increasingly frequent warnings from influential American politicians and public figures that developing the arms race by Washington has brought mankind to the brink of a nuclear abyss.

The President declared that his administration does not intend to reconsider its policy, thus letting it be known that Washington will continue to build up U.S. military might at a rapid rate. Against this background, Reagan's words that the United States is interested in achieving arms control sound very strange.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO 'SUBVERT' UN BODIES HIT

LD142325 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

It is high time for the U.S. Administration rather than UNESCO to revise its views of the present-day world. This is the keynote of the overwhelming majority of comments in the world (?press), which continues to criticise in strong terms the decision taken personally by Reagan on the United States' withdrawal from that representative international organization.

Motivating its decision, Washington charged UNESCO with "anti-American sentiments" and "hostilities towards the major institutions of the free world." In reality the Reagan administration obviously does not like it that the United States no longer has the "decisive say" in the affairs of the international (?community) and is [word indistinct] by the growing influence of the emergent states and their refusal to (?bow) to Washington. The Moroccan newspaper OPINION characterizes the U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO as "an obvious sign of Washington's admittance that its attempts to impose imperialist ideology on the developing states have failed." "This step of the White House has been prompted by political considerations and reflects the (?futility) of its efforts to (?make) the people which have thrown off the yoke of colonialism to embrace the U.S. concept of (?culture)," the [words indistinct].

The Reagan administration makes no secret of the fact that it is not happy with the policy of UNESCO, which is opposed to the dominance of the imperialist countries in the area of international information and which denounces the banditry and arbitrariness practised by the U.S. closest allies, Israel and South Africa, in the Middle East and southern Africa. Reagan and his retinue are particularly angered by UNESCO's support for the national liberation movements and its approval of the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives.

Meanwhile, the U.S. groundless claims on UNESCO are contrary to the basic principles of the activities of that organization and contradict its rules, which explicitly point out that war is born in human mentality. That is why it is necessary to make humanity realise the need to safeguard peace, T.N. Kaul, a notable (?Indian) public figure and a member of the UNESCO Executive Council, has stated. He believes that the activities of the international organization in accordance with its rules are closely related to the problems of safeguarding peace.

Another member of that Council, Iba Der Thiam, minister of national education of Senegal, said that UNESCO cannot overlook the fact that hundreds of billions of dollars are spent on the arms race every year and that this money could be better used for the needs of education and for other peaceful purposes.

In this way [words indistinct] is not "the anti-American sentiments" of UNESCO, as Washington is claiming today, but the flat refusal of that organization, accurately reflecting the mood of the world, to follow in the wak eof the hegemonistic policy of the Reagan administration. Having withdrawn from UNESCO, thus taking another step aimed at subverting cooperation among nations and at aggravating international [word indistinct the United States has demonstrated first and foremost its hostility towards the developing countries, needing so much to develop culture and science, the Libyan news agency JANA points out in a commentary. "This [words indistinct] amounts to blatant blackmail of the Third World, to a sort of terrorism in the field of culture."

The press, including [words indistinct] periodicals, notes, and with good reason, that UNESCO is just the first target in the "black list" of the U.N. specialized agencies against which Washington is playing "punitive operations." The Indian NATIONAL HERALD points out that in the recent period the United States has been making repeated attempts to subvert the authority and prestige of that organization, that Washington has already left the International Labour Organization and is late with payments to a number of other organizations.

The skies will not fall because Washington has left UNESCO, the HINDUSTAN TIMES observes. In 1974 and 1976 the United States suspended its financial (?contributions) to the organization in protest against its approval of the resolution denouncing Tel Aviv's expansionism. The closure of the "dollar tap" did not influence the activity of that organization at the time, however. The principle "he who pays the piper calls the tune" will not work this time either. It is first and foremost the United States that will lose morally, politically and diplomatically. This is evidenced by the continued outrage of the Third World over U.S. flagrant diktat towards UNESCO and over Washington's brazen attempts to impose its writ on the international community.

DEPARTURE OF U.S. 'ARMADA' FOR PACIFIC NOTED

LD150025 Moscow TASS in English 2240 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 14 TASS -- A naval armada of 11 U.S. warships led by the "Kitty Hawk" aircraft carrier and the atomic-powered destroyer "Long Beach" carrying missiles has left San Diego, California. According to the U.S. Department of State, during its seven-month cruise of the Pacific the armada will call at Japan, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand and South Korea. This show of force by the U.S. Navy in Asia is Washington's latest attempt to build up military tension in that part of the world.

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG CONTINUES VISIT IN U.S.

Official Talks End

PM160938 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit to the United States"]

[Text] Washington, 14 January -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, has completed the official part of his visit to the United States.

Signed during his visit were agreements "on scientific, technological and industrial cooperation" which, in the words of the U.S. President, should stimulate the involvement of American private capital in Chinese economy. The opinion is expressed here that by actively joining the process of "economic reforms: in China and extending its trading links with the PRC, the United States hopes to encourage trends in the Chinese leadership's domestic and foreign policies that are favorable to itself.

Speaking at a dinner in the National Council for U.S.-Chinese trade, Zhao Ziyang said that "China has opened its door and will never close it."

The Chinese premier said at the final ceremony at the White House that the very fact that the head of the PRC Government was paying a visit to the United States indicated certain progress in Sino-American relations. In his words, the talks in Washington had made it possible to expand mutual understanding and been useful to advancing Sino-American relations along the path of stable development. At the same time Zhao Ziyang emphasized that much still remained to be done to really resolve problems existing in relations between the two countries.

A U.S. State Department spokesman claimed in a meeting with journalists, devoted to the results of the visit, that "the visit had justified all the administration's hopes" and that "the aims that the United States had set before itself had been achieved." He did not specify what those aims were.

Zhao Ziyang left Washington for a tour of the country.

'Noteworthy' Events Discussed

LD152203 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Jan 84

[From the "International Panorama" program video report by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashow]

[Text] One noteworthy event of the week was the official visit to the United States by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council. In Washington he met President Reagan and had talks with him, and also with Secretary of State Shultz, Defense Secretary Weinberger and congressional leaders. This is the first visit by a Chinese guest of such eminence to the American capital since 1979, when Deng Ziaoping, then the deputy premier of the PRC State Council, visited Washington.

The visit gave many observers the opportunity to give opinions on the present state of American-Chinese relations. Zhao Ziyang himself, describing relations between the PRC and the United States for the last 10 years or so -- since they were restored after Washington had refused to recognize the PRC for 23 years -- said in his speech at the White House that -- I quote -- slumps have alternated with booms, and there are still difficulties and obstacles.

Receiving him, Reagan spoke in a more positive tone: Relations have been growing stronger and developing for 10 years. But the American President added: We, for our part, realize that disagreements exist between our two countries. The most obvious of these is the disagreement over Taiwan.

While apparently having officially renounced the two-Chinas theory, Washington in fact supports the Taiwan regime. The obstacle in relations between the two countries remains. Contrary to the provisions of the joint Sino-American communique dated 17 August 1983, Washington is not reducing American deliveries of military equipment to Taiwan either in quantity of quality. Wren, the Beijing correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, assesses the situation: Beijing hoped that the break of official relations between the United States and Taiwan would lead to the demoralization of the Nationalist regime, i.e., the Taipei regime, and would force it to hold negotiations with continental China. Instead, Taiwan continues to prosper and receives more and more injections of American military aid. Beijing voices its discontent with this state of affairs but is forced to swallow its pride for the sake of developing economic relations with the United States.

In this respect too, far from all the initial hopes have been realized. But on the whole there is development here. This has in fact been seen as the main point of Zhao Ziyang's visit: the development of Sino-American economic relations. The Chinese, to implement their economic modernization plans, would like access to American technology. Last year, Washington made it easier to obtain export licenses for delivering up-to-date equipment to China. Whereas in 1982 $350 million worth of such licences were issued in 1973, the total was $800 million, or more than double. This year the figure is expected to rise to $1.5 billion, or almost double again. The trade turnover between the two countries in 1983 fell somewhat compared with 1982; it was $4.3 billion as against $5.2 billion. But this year it is to be raised to $5.5 or $6 billion. Moreover, American business has outstripped all competitors from other countries in investment in China.

During Zhao Ziyang's visit two provisional agreements were signed: one on scientific-technical cooperation and another on industrial-technical cooperation. Negotiations are in progress for an agreement on nuclear technology.

As for politics, in discussing the international situation Reagan and Shultz tried to introduce an anti-Soviet note. According to press reports, Zhao Ziyang did not rise to this bait. He declared that in present circumstances the establishment of a comprehensive strategic partnership -- as he put it -- between China and the United States is impossible. He criticized the American invasion of Grenada but said that China holds identical views with America about Kampuchea, Vietnam and Afghanistan.

I would like to quote two different viewpoints from the foreign press about Zhao Ziyang's visit and the nature of relations between the two countries. The well-known American observer Joseph Kraft writes, I quote: Zhao Ziyang's visit shows the beginning of a new era in relations between China and the United States. The stress now is on trade rather than on geopolitics.

The United States now has a chance to cooperate with China in the direct sense of the word, rather than putting its relations with China in the framework of American foreign policy or rivalry with the Soviet Union. American-Chinese relations are not viewed now through the prism of the teachings of Macchiavelli, i.e., as a means of intimidating the Soviet Union. And here is a quote from the Japanese paper ASAHI, somewhat different from the first quote. The improvement of relations with Beijing is essential for the Reagan administration to complete its Asian strategy directed against the USSR, this paper writes. From this point of view, the visit by Zhao Ziyang is looked on by Washington as part of a single plan, the foundations of which were laid by Reagan in his visit to Japan and South Korea last fall. For Beijing, the paper adds, the main problem is how much aid the United States will offer China in the interests of its modernization.

One last comment on this theme: In April, President Reagan himself is to set off on an official visit to Beijing. This should help him, he reckons, from the point of view of domestic politics. The primaries will be under way in the United States, and a visit to this major Asian country will enable the President to play the world statesman and peacemaker for the benefit of his fellow countrymen.

'Diktat' U.S. 'Desired Aim'

LD132113 Moscow World Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Petr Alyoshin commentary]

[Text] The window dressing of American policy toward China, to put it mildly, has little in common with its tasks and aims. United States ruling quarters for instance offer China a whole range of eye-catching political and propaganda wares, exhibiting a desire to help modernize China, make it strong and more independent and establish relations of strategic partnership with it. When United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger dwelt on this subject in one of his statements shortly before the New Year, he claimed that the present American Administration views China as a friendly country. This, however, did not prevent President Reagan in a recent interview with the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT from referring to his long-standing friendship toward the regime in Taipei. We cannot abandon one friend, he said, to win over another.

That alone shows that behind the attractive window dressing of United States policy toward China there is the old imperialist conception of two Chinas, a conception that justifies Washington's direct interference in the internal affairs of the Chinese people. In its relations with China however, the United States not only has to bear in mind the so-called Taiwan splinter. It is important to remember that the global anticommunist strategy of the United States conflicts with the aims of China's development along the socialist way. If it has become something of a seasonal fashion with United States ruling quarters to discuss so-called aid to modernize China it does not indicate at all that United States imperialism has turned from butcher into Buddha.

American imperialists have always preached anticommunism while the present United States Administration has gone so far as to proclaim a crusade against socialism as a social system. It is doing everything to play up to China, praising it as a friendly country, unlike the Soviet Union and most other socialist nations. The United States Administration does not do this to consolidate the foundations of socialism in China or help China to modernize.

The real aim of American policy toward China is to involve it in the sphere of American influence in Asia and limit China's possibilities for pursuing a truly independent and truly anti-imperialist policy.

American corporations need China not as a spot for any so-called socialist modernization but as a sphere of investment and an outlet for their goods. Whilst protecting the inviolability of the anticommunist Taipei regime, United States ruling quarters intend at the same time to exert a growing influence on both the foreign and domestic policies of China. As for the American idea of so-called strategic partnership with China it is one of the most dangerous traps ever set by American diplomats. In view of imperialist strategy China must also serve the so-called vital American interest in Asia as the Kuomintang regime did in the past, a regime that maintained with the United States the closest and most friendly relations.

The objective interest of the Chinese people in building socialism in normalizing relations with the Soviet Union and in developing a fruitful political dialogue between the Soviet Union and China does not tally with the aims and tasks of American policy toward China. The American imperialists are trying to make China a captive of their anti-Soviet and anticommunist strategy. The history of the world socialist community shows, as does the history of China itself, that imperialists have never been and cannot ever be the friends of socialism. To make China abandon the socialist way of development and involve it in the orbit of United States influence and diktat still is a much desired aim in the policy of ruling American quarters toward China.

'NEGATIVE' RESPONSE TO DPRK TALKS PROPOSAL NOTED

SK150700 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] A new proposal by Democratic Korea to adjust the situation on the Korean peninsula has aroused a wide range of international repercussion. However, the United States and its allies have received it negatively.

In a statement, the spokesman for the U.S. Department of State expressed a skeptical view on the proposal by the DPRK; the Seoul regime resolutely rejected it; and the Japanese Foreign Ministry laid down a series of reserve conditions.

In its statement, the state leadership of the DPRK set forth a proposal to hold DPRK-South Korea-U.S. tripartite talks. Discussion at the tripartite talks would be centered on the questions of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South. The DPRK proposed that, after that, talks be started with Seoul on the reunification of Korea.

The statement issued by the state leadership of the DPRK noted that tension on the Korean peninsula has worsened because of the United States.

The United States has deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea and is trying to deploy Pershing II missiles, cruise missiles, and neutron bombs there.

U.S. PRESSURE ON JAPAN OVER COMMITMENTS SEEN

LD132255 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1038 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Jan (TASS) -- TASS correspondent S. Logachev reports: The Japanese conservative government has once again come into confrontation with powerful pressure from Washington. Official delegations from across the ocean, which have received special instructions from the White House to hasten the Far Eastern ally to fulfill the pledges which it made to the Reagan administration in the military and trading-economic spheres, have become frequent visitors to Tokyo with the beginning of 1984.

One such delegation, which included influential figures from the U.S. Congress, visited Prime Minister Ya. Nakasone yesterday and let it be understood unambiguously that those around the American President are awaiting specific actions for the most rapid solution of the problems existing in bilateral relations. According to the paper SANKEI SHIMBUN, Nakasone hastened to assure the congressmen of the inviolability of the Japanese-American alliance.

He stated that his cabinet does not intend to make any changes to the foreign and defense policy of Japan and that it will observe the promises it has made to Washington.

In an attempt to halt the intensifying displeasure across the ocean at Japanese economic expansion, which is one of the main reasons for the U.S. enormous negative balance in trade with Japan, which last year grew to $20 billion, Nakasone promised to make proposals to the Americans shortly that will be directed toward alleviating the acute trading-economic contradictions. The head of the Tokyo administration pointed out that these proposals will include measures to reduce the tariffs on a number of American goods and to expand the import of agricultural produce from the United States.

Nor do the Japanese ruling circles conceal their intentions to satisfy Washington's claims in the military-political sphere. To this end, Minister of Foreign Affairs S. Abe and other members of the Nakasone cabinet are devoting enormous efforts in order to include in the draft state budget for 1984, now being prepared in Tokyo, a clause on increasing military expenditure by at least 6.88 percent. They consider this indicator to be a 'minimum' necessary to maintain Washington's faith in Japan's preparedness to full its obligations as a "member of the Western camp."

U.S. 'DEMANDS' ACCESS TO JAPANESE TECHNOLOGY

LD160021 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1843 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Jan (TASS) -- The U.S. Government demands that Tokyo put at the Pentagon's disposal the latest technology for making complex electronic devices for air defense missile systems. Contrary to Tokyo's officially-proclaimed policy of not exporting arms, the Nakasone government has agreed to talks about this with Pentagon representatives.

The Pentagon's military contractors, taking advantage of increased U.S. pressure on Japan, are persistently trying to obtain access to Japanese technology on optic fibers, laser installations, extra-large printed circuits, and other systems, in the making of which Japan has a lead over its competitors across the ocean. The U.S. military-industrial complex plans to use these and other achievements to create qualitatively new weapons, including space weapons.

Under pressure from Washington, Japan's Space Research Agency has already signed an agreement with a consortium of eight leading American corporations on participation in the development of a huge orbital complex. With its aid, the U.S. military intend to achieve "military superiority in space."

BRIEFS

SOVIET-JAPANESE CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE -- The Third Japanese-Soviet Christian Conference on Peace opened at a Soviet Black Sea resort on 9 January. A delegation of the Peace Exchange Committee of the Japanese Christian Association is attending the conference. Speaking on behalf of the Soviet Christian Association delegation, Archbishop (Vladimir) said that Soviet Christians are concerned about the dangerous trend where Japan is being turned into a hostage of U.S. nuclear strategy. At the 6-day conference, the representatives of the Christian associations of the two countries will discuss issues concerning the situation in the Pacific area as well as those concerning cooperation between the two countries on strengthening peace and security in the world. [Summary] [Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 10 Jan 84 OW]

KARMAL ADDRESSES ARMY-PARTY-STATE CONFERENCE

LD132221 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Kabul January 13 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal addressed participants in the all-Afghan conference of the command of the Armed Forces, party and state bodies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that was held in the Afghan capital last Sunday. Touching upon the international situation the Afghan leader said that the main reason behind the present aggravation of tension is the aggressive and militaristic policy of the United States which is implementing at a high pace large-scale military preparations and is openly preparing for world nuclear war. He said the U.S. aggressive actions have led to a serious increase of the danger that the present regional conflicts develop into a large-scale war that will have grave consequences for all peoples.

Babrak Karmal said that because of an undeclared war which the forces of imperialism and reaction, above all the United States, continue waging against Afghanistan the Afghan people must be constantly prepared to rebuff U.S. imperialism. He said it should be remembered that Afghanistan continues holding an important place in the overall plans of imperialism's onslaught on the positions of peace and socialism and that Afghanistan continues waging a resolute struggle against the subversive centres of the United States and its accomplices. Pointing out that despite Afghanistan's peaceful foreign policy, despite its striving to settle by peaceful way the problems existing in the region, the leaders and reactionary bellicose circles of some neighboring countries backed by the United States are making threats to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal said that the struggle for peace and independent development of Afghanistan is an important section of the overall struggle of the peace forces against war. In these conditions the reinforcement of the defence potential of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the upgrading of the combat readiness of its Armed Forces is not only a patriotic but also an internationalist duty of all Afghans.

The people of revolutionary Afghanistan is striving for peace and security within the country, for the ensurance of the conditions for peaceful life and work. For this purpose it is necessary to improve cardinally the organisational work and propaganda, to strengthen unity and work out new forms and methods of the activity of the party and state bodies, to enhance the combat readiness of the Armed Forces for the ultimate elimination of counter-revolution. At the same time, measures for the elimination of counter-revolution must be combined with the work to develop economy in various areas, to widen the activity of public organisations as a social base of the revolution, to strengthen ties with the masses, Babrak Karmal said. The Afghan leader pointed specifically to the need of developing in every way the friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

DRA DAILY HAILS ARMED FORCES AS 'BULWARK'

LD151749 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Kabul, Jan 15, BAKHTAR -- The national and democratic April revolution was victorious by the direct participation of Armed Forces under the leadership of the PDPA, writes today's daily HEYWAD in editorial. The Armed Forces, the newspaper adds, have played a major role in overthrowing the cruel rulers and established the sovereignty of the masses.

The Government of the DRA, the editorial goes on, considers the Armed Forces as the reliable bulwark in the defence of the revolution, national sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the country hence consolidation of defence power of the DRA and raising the militancy and combat capability of the Armed Forces has become a great and patriotic task. In the present day situation, when world imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism and international and regional reaction have launched a dirty undeclared war against the DRA and counter-revolutionary terrorists and mercenary bands entrenched in Pakistani territory are being trained in more than one hundred camps by US, UK, Chinese, Egyptian and Pakistani instructors, the strengthening of Armed Forces is our urgent task, the daily stresses.

Quoting the recent address of the party and state leader Babrak Karmal to the general session of the command leadership of the Armed Forces and party and state organs of the whole country, the editorial says, "Our Armed Forces must be powerful, alert, well-trained, well-disciplined and well equipped with modern weapon. In spite of the propaganda of our enemies, our Armed Forces are now more powerful than ever before qualitatively and quantitaively and have a high morale and sense of patriotism and are heroically facing the challenges of the internal and external enemies of the country."

While lauding the spectacular victories recently scored by the Armed Forces in the annihilation of the traitorous counter-revolution, the editorial concludes that in the present day conditions in which our country is faced with imperialistic and hegomonistic undeclared war, work in the Armed Forces is not only a national and revolutionary task of every Afghan, but also is a great honour for everyone.

DRA ROUTS 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GANGS'

LD151719 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Kabul January 15 TASS -- The operation to wipe out counterrevolutionary gangs, which attempt to terrorize civilians, is being carried out successfully in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Groups of bandits have recently been routed in the Konduz, Balkh and Baghlan Provinces. Machine-guns and other firearms, large quantitites of ammunition, as well as subversive propaganda literature were siezed during operations. In the meantime, the BAKHTAR agency reports, an ever growing number of bandits voluntarily surrendering to the local authorities. Under a decree of the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council on amnesty, former counterrevolutionaries are given the right to return to peaceful life. Under the impact of this humane act, dozens of bandits laid down arms and went over to the government's side.

'NEW STAGE' OF PAKISTAN PROTEST CAMPAIGN PLANNED

PM131450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "The Sources of the Crisis"]

[Text] According to reports from Pakistan, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) -- which includes the country's major oppositon political parties -- intends to begin a new stage in the "civil disobedience" campaign with a demand for the immediate lifting of martial law, the granting of democratic rights and freedoms to the people, the release of all political prisoners, and the holding of parliamentary elections based on the 1973 Constitution.

Let us recall that the first wave of this campaign, which swept through the country last fall, was mass and sustained in character. Clashes between demonstrators and police took place as a result of which hundreds were killed or injured. The authorities countered the campaign by even tougher repression. Many of its participants were arrested and are still detained in prison.

At the same time the Pakistani military regime is maneuvering in order to try to split the opposition ranks and represent the antigovernment demonstrations as "separatist" demonstrations "inspired" from outside and so forth. However, the real sources of the present political crisis in Pakistan lie elsewhere, namely in the broad popular masses' discontent with the regime's domestic and foreign policy which has built up during its years of government.

According to reports, the new state of the struggle intends to focus attention on criticizing the government's economic policy. And this is not fortuitous. The denationalization of state enterprises, the antipopular agrarian legislation, and unrestrained growth in military spending have led to a reduced rate of GNP growth and decreased production in a number of important industrial sectors. This has been accompanied by the ruin of tens of thousands of small and medium-sized enterprises and peasant farms, increased prices, a rise in unemployment, and a fall in the Pakistani people's already low living standard.

In recent years mass demonstrations by working people in Pakistan in defense of their rights and interests have increasingly acquired a sharply pronounced anti-American character. The country's progressive public correctly sees in the U.S. Administration's policy a desire to turn Pakistan into an instrument for implementing its imperialist schemes in Asia, which is unquestionably damaging Pakistan's national interests.

American imperialism is interested in maintaining the repressive Pakistani military regime as a reliable ally and vehicle for its policy, a policy which is hostile both to the neighboring countries of the region and to Pakistan's people themselves. Pakistan's broad popular masses are insisting with increasing determination on the country's democratization and the normalization of the situation.

U.S. 'SUPPORTING' PAKISTAN NUCLEAR PROGRAM

LD151954 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 15 Jan 84

[By Viktor Sivakov]

[Text] The New York bulletin NUCLEONICS WEEK recently asserted that the Soviet Union is helping Pakistan with its nuclear program. American sources even tried to sell this version on the Asian news market. For lack of proof the inventors of the sensation referred to a Soviet-Pakistani agreement recently signed in Moscow dealing with deliveries of ordinary electric power station equipment. It is perfrectly obvious that it is impossible to link this fact with Pakistan's military plans without ill intentions. Judging by everything the real designs are meant to channel the criticism addressed to the real accomplices in creating Pakistan's atom bomb along the wrong track so United States sources themselves gave a pretext to turn again to the theme of using atomic energy by Pakistan with military purposes in mind.

Islamabad plans to spend $18 billion for thse ambitious purposes. It should be borne in mind that the expenditure of Pakistan's annual budget amounts to $6 billion. The question immediately arises: Where is the military regime going to get the remaining funds?

There is no doubt about it: All its designs are linked with receiving subsidies from the United States and other Western sources. It is well known that the greater part of $2 billion Islamabad spent on its nuclear program were received as a loan from the International Monetary Fund and also from Western banks and certain regimes in the Arab world.

Pakistan also receives technology and equipment from the West. Over 100 of Pakistan's nuclear physicists have undergone training in the United States. The leader of the Pakistani nuclear program, Abdul Qadir Khan, who worked in the Urenco Laboratory, belonging to the Netherlands, Britain, and the Federal Republic of Germany, has recently been convicted in absentia by a Netherlands court for nuclear espionage. Uranium has been bought by Islamabad through dummies at mines in Niger, belonging to French capital. In an interview with a news agency in November, 1980, Ziaul Haq stated that the future belongs to nuclear technology and Pakistan would do its utmost to create a nuclear technology of its own. In that same interview he reasoned frankly that the atom bomb has no nationality. Observers assess that reasoning as unambiguous proof of the military accent in Pakistan's nuclear program.

All those facts allow us to speak with all certainty of who bears responsibility for encouraging the nuclear ambitions of Islamabad generals. Evidently the realization of this makes certain quarters in the United States resort to lies so as to save face. One ought to take into account the Symington-Glenn Amendment, active in the United States, which forbids rendering American aid to any country creating nuclear weapons of its own. The observance of that amendment precludes any arms deliveries to Islamabad. Nevertheless, the United States does that to the sum of $3.2 billion. The list of the latest arms systems includes F-16 fighter-bombers, which can be used for delivering nuclear weapons. Concerning the American Administration's decision to give military aid to Islamabad in circumvention of the Symington-Glenn Amendment, Democrat Senator Cranston once said that had he been Pakistan's leader he would have considered that step meant he could blast at atom bomb but the United States aid would continue all the same. Such a line of Reagan administration's behavior exposes its prodding of Islamabad to extremely dangerous preparations.

Under the circumstances, when Washington is trying to make advances to India it definitely feels the necessity to find new justifications to its behind the scenes deals with Pakistan. That evidently explains the article in the NUCLEONICS WEEK juggling with facts. And the fact that it appeared in a publication claiming the popularization of scientific knowledge proves only one thing: Juggling with facts has become a science in Washington.

WEST'S 'CONSPIRACY' BEHIND INDIA PARTITION IDEA

LD131534 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi January 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Vinogradov reports:

India's external enemies are trying to prevent its people from fittingly celebrating on January 26 The Day of the Republic, the national holiday of the country. As is clear from a report of the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA, instructions, drawn up by Western special services, have been taken to India for subversive elements in the north-western state of Punjab, who are pressing for its partioning from India and establishing on this basis the so-called "independent state of the Sikhs -- Khalistan" under the aegis of the United States and its allies. The instructions provide for stepping up on the eve and during the holiday sallies of anti-national forces and also all sorts of provocations, aimed at destabilizing the situation in the country.

The self-styled "president of Khalistan" J.S. Chauhan, who hides in London, plans with the knowledge and approval of the British authorities, to proclaim formation of "the government of Khalistan in exile". A rabid anti-Indian gathering is to be held in the British capital during which it is planned to burn the text of India's Constitution and its national flag.

The local press points out that those who plans this action have already started preparing it. Reports repeatedly came in the recent time on stepped up supplies of weapons, ammunition, explosives for subversive elements by secret channels to India's Punjab from neighbouring Pakistan, on penetration into the republic of terrorists who underwent special training in Pakistan under the guidance of American and Pakistani instructors.

It is far from being for the first time that India encounters a conspiracy of external forces. These designs sharply invigorated in the recent time, after the Reagan administration came to power in the United States. Washington, the weekly BLITZ points out, is unwilling to reconcile itself with the independent course of India and other young states. Washington launched a "crusade" against the Non-Alignment Movement, headed by India. Washington exerts upon the movement military, economic, political pressure, using the most dirty provocations done through the hands of CIA agents.

SOUTH AFRICAN 'AGGRESSION' IN ANGOLA ASSAILED

U.S. Support Alleged

PM151534 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 84 Morning Edition

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Obvious Bankruptcy"]

[Text] What is happening in the south of the African Continent cannot but perturb people. Although this region is geographically remote from hotbeds of tension such as the Near East or Central America, politically it is tied up with them, forming one knot.

Real war is being waged in southern Africa, unleashed by the racists of the RSA [Republic of South Africa] against Angola. This is not the first time that Angola's territory has been invaded by interventionists. Let us recall that since 1976 the Security Council has adopted eight (!) resolutions calling on the RSA to stop the aggression. At present the occupation forces have penetrated up to 300 km north into Angola. And bombing raids on Angolan cities and villages are carried out within a radius of 500 km of its border with Namibia. The population is being killed and material assets are being destroyed. The racists have used all lethal means, including chemical toxins.

The hallmark is familiar. Change the geographical names and you will have before you a picture of what is happening in Lebanon. The similarity is not accidental: The Israeli Zionists and South African racists are both inspired by U.S. imperialism.

Supported by the United States and its NATO allies, Pretoria is grossly violating the decisions of the Security Council and making a mockery of the norms of international law and of the principle of the inviolability of state borders. And now the RSA rulers are threatening other "frontline" states with repressions should they come to Angola's assistance. In his new year message Prime Minister P. Botha intimidated neighboring countries. The RSA has still not made full use of the weapons which it has at its disposal. And Foreign Minister R. Botha, heaping abuse on the Security Council, which has adopted a resolution condemning the intervention, declared: If necessary, Pretoria is ready for "confrontation with the whole world."

Where do the various Bothas get their impudence? That is no secret. Behind the apartheid regime are the U.S. guardians, who do not support the Security Council decisions condemning the RSA's criminal actions. The South African racists, who express the will of the transnational corporations, do not want to release from their tentacles the mineral-rich "tidbit" of Namibia. But apart from this, Pretoria is protecting the political interests of the imperialist powers, which are trying to keep the young independent countries within their orbit at any cost and to fetter them with neocolonialist shackles.

To this end methods of diplomatic and economic blackmail are being used. It is highly typical that simultaneously with the RSA's aggression in Angola the United States has stepped up its pressure on Zimbabwe. As a reprisal for the way Zimbabwe voted on a number of international questions in the United Nations, Washington has halved its financial aid to the Republic. "Zimbabwe," the U.S. press writes with unconcealed irritation, "has voted against the United States in the United Nations even more often than the Russians." At the same time Washington makes no secret of the fact that it hoped to use Zimbabwe as a kind of "bridge" between the RSA and other African countries to get them to change their domestic and foreign policy in favor of the West.

The U.S. misfire over Zimbabwe is extremely indicative. The historic changes that are taking place on the continent are beyond the control of the imperialists and their racist assistants. True, the establishment of new statehood involves a quest, sometimes long and painful, for ways of national development. In certain African countries where this development is channeled toward capitalism and where party pluralism and tribalism are kindled, the way out of the crisis sometimes takes the form of a military coup. The military represent a national force in the eyes of the population and their power is frequently associated with order and justice.

The process of the emergence of the new Africa is by no means straightforward. It is complex and full of contradictions. However, there is no, nor can there be any, return to the past.

...V.I. Lenin once said: "The bourgeoisie is behaving like a beast of prey that has gone berserk and lost its head, it is commiting one act of folly after another, exacerbating the situation, and speeding up its own downfall." Current events again and again reaffirm the correctness of those words -- Grenada, Lebanon, the south of Africa. To retain its positions imperialism is prepared to commit any crime, get involved in any adventure. For this reason the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war must be waged on the broadest possible front on all continents, including Africa.

Condemnation by 'Soviet Public'

PM151549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

["Hands Off Angola! Soviet Public Statement" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] As a result of the large-scale armed aggression by the RSA [Republic of South Africa] a serious threat has arisen to the sovereignty and security of the People's Republic of Angola and the situation in the south of the African Continent has been exacerbated. Enjoying the present U.S. Administration's all-round support and obvious encouragement, the Pretoria racist regime is traveling the dangerous path escalating hostilities against Angola. The Reagan administration, more than any other government, maintains especially close relations with the RSA. The reports of plans to site U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in the RSA are causing concern. Thus the military threat extends a long way beyond Angola. Imperialism has its sights on the whole of Africa and is undermining universal peace and the security of peoples.

This is a direct challenge to the world community, which has repeatedly protested the interference in the affairs of the sovereign Angolan state. The UN Security Council decisions on the immediate cessation of the aggression and the illegal occupation of southern parts of Angola and on the need to withdraw all RSA troops from the territory of the PRA [People's Republic of Angola] are being grossly flouted. The Reagan administration is actually encouraging the RSA to engage in brigandage and terrorism against Angola and other independent African states.

Aiming to eliminate the PRA people's government, the Pretoria regime is making extensive use of traitors of the Angolan people -- counterrevolutionary rabble, UNITA bandit formations, and also mercenaries enlisted in the West. Against the background of the racists' barbaric actions and their flouting of the elementary norms of international law, the attempts of the RSA and its patrons to justify the lawless and arbitrary conduct with respect to Angola by talk of "the pursuit of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] guerrillas" look clumsy. They are merely an effort to mislead the world public opinion.

We representatives of the Soviet public resolutely denounce the RSA's aggression against Angola and demand that it be stopped without delay and that all RSA troops be unconditionally withdrawn from the territory of this sovereign state. On behalf of Soviet people, via the NOVOSTI press agency we declare our total solidarity with the just struggle of the Angolan people for independent and free development.

V.A. Baltiyskiy, chairman of the union of USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Executive Committees; Academician N.G. Basov, chairman of the All-Union Znaniye Society Board; M.P. Vyshinskiy, member of the international commission for the investigation of crimes committed by the racist apartheid regime in the south of Africa; An.A. Gromyko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Africa Institute; Yu.A. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace; M.A. Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries; Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology and president of the USSR-Angola Friendship Society; Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Presidium; V.I. Rozhdestvenskiy, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, Hero of the Soviet Union, and vice president of the USSR-Angola Friendship Society, V.V. Tereshkova, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, Hero of the Soviet Union, and chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women.

Statement by MPLA Official

LD141457 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Lubango (Angola) January 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Semenov reports:

The People's Republic of Angola strongly refutes Pretoria's claims to the effect that the latest invasion of the Republic by the South African military "pursues solely the aim of liquidating SWAPO guerrilla basis." This is a brazen lie, a press conference was told by R. Sapilinha, member of the MPLA-Workers Party [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Central Committee, commissioner of Hulia Province. It is not mythical "guerrilla bases," but peaceful Angolan towns and villages that were brutally and heavily bombed and shelled, he stressed. As a result of the bandit attack, tens of schools, hospitals and factories have been destroyed, hundreds of Angolan citizens have been killed. Enormous material damage, whose volume has not yet been determined, has been inflicted upon the Republic.

The widening of the scale of aggressive actions by the South African military against Angola, said R. Sapilinha, pursued the aim of destabilizing the situation in our country, of undermining the economy of the Republic and the combat potential of the Angolan People's Armed Liberation Forces (FAPLA). Specific facts indicate, he said, that the aggression of the racist Republic of South Africa was spearheaded not against SWAPO but against Angola. Thus, the Pretoria military have made another unsuccessful attempt at liquidating the MPLA-Workers' Party, the glorious vanguard of our people, and bring to power corrupt puppets who would serve the interests of international imperialism.

In the course of the invasion the regular army of the racist Republic of South Africa wanted to capture the populated localities of Cahama, Mulongo, Cuvelay and a number of other towns. It is precisely in that area that the racists mounted the largest number of attacks by their infantry units supported by artillery localities and FAPLA units, the South African troops widely used nerve toxic agents.

Despite all that, the commissioner of Huila Province pointed out, the South African troops have failed to break through the defence lines of FAPLA units which have resolutely repelled the aggressor attacks.

Several South African aircraft and helicopters have been downed, considerable numbers of tanks and armoured personnel carriers have been destroyed and large quantities of small arms have been captured.

Pretoria's statements to the effect that it is withdrawing troops from Angola are untrue, said R. Sapilinha. The aggression is continuing and the interventionists hope, as before, to intimidate the Angolan people. They will never succeed in doing so. The Angolans and the armed forces of the Republic have again demonstrated their readiness to defend the gains of the revolution.

ANGOLA, USSR SIGN ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS

LD131224 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 13 TASS -- Economic relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union rest on a basis that is fundamentally different from Angola's business ties with captialist countries, Angola's Minister for Planning Lopo Do Nascimento declared here today. The radical difference is the fact that the USSR, in developing economic cooperation with Angola, always takes into account the vital needs of its economy, seeks to facilitate further development of the Angolan economy and does not pursue its own benefits. This is evidenced by the exceptionally easy terms on which Soviet organisations build facilities so much needed for the Angolan economy. Soviet experts are striving to ensure high quality of work done in cooperation with their Angolan colleagues-- they are described by genuine internationalism.

Lopo Do Nascimento headed the Angolan delegation to the talks at the USSR's State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations that ended here today. The Soviet delegation was headed by Aleksandr Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the committee.

An agreement was signed following the talks on cooperation in developing Angola's fisheries, specifically, on the establishment of a large fishing complex. The complex will comprise wharves, ship-repair workshops, shops manufacturing fishing tackle, a training centre, offices, etc. A fish-processing factory complete with a refrigerator and refrigeration plant will be also built there. The factory will produce smoked and dried fish.

Besides, the two countries signed a protocol on economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola. Under the document, Soviet and Angolan organisations will closely cooperate in building new economic projects. Oil depots and a national building organisation will be established. The latter will participate in building Soviet-Angolan projects. Angola will start the production of building materials. Farming machinery-repair workshops and other facilities will be built.

Under the accords reached, the Soviet Union will deliver to Angola equipment, materials, fishing vessels and will send skilled experts. Soviet organisations will carry out a great deal of design and prospecting work.

The signing of the documents is not just another landmark in the development of Angolan-Soviet cooperation. This will become a major contribution to strengthening further Angola's economic potential, Lopo Do Nascimento stressed in his interview with TASS. Besides, the construction of new projects is of great importance for improving social and economic conditions of life of Angolan working people: The new fishing complex alone will provide jobs for six thousand people.

The Angolan minister for planning reiterated in conclusion that no other country but the Soviet Union builds its economic relations with Angola on terms so much beneficial for Angola.

HABRE ABSENCE FROM CHAD CONSULTATIONS CRITICIZED

LD131152 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Addis Ababa January 13 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provincial Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia and current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), has expressed here serious concern at the unconstructive stand of the Ndjamena government's delegation at the consultations that were to precede talks in Addis Ababa on national reconciliation in Chad.

By laying too much emphasis on secondary, including procedural issues, the Ndjamena government's delegation brought to naught the OAU's efforts, undertaken for several months, to organise a meeting that would bring peace to Chad and preserve that country's national unity, says his statement published here. It is regretful that the head of the Ndjamena government Hissein Habre did not arrive in Addis Ababa in person despite persistent appeals by the OAU chairman.

The statement notes that Mengistu Haile Mariam intends to continue the search for ways to reach a peaceful settlement of the Chad problem.

U.S., France 'Share' Blame

LD142136 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Addis Ababa January 14 TASS -- The United States and France share the responsibility for the collapse of the talks on national reconciliation in Chad, the delegation of the Transitional National Unity Government which attended the consultations here on the eve of the opening of the talks points out in a statement.

Money, weapons and troops from Washington and Paris are the only reason behind the arrogant refusal of Hissein Habre, the head of the Ndjamena regime, to arrive in Addis Ababa, the document says. This decision runs counter to the genuine aspirations of the Chadian people, wishing peace and stability.

The non-constructive attitude of the delegation of the Habre regime shows that it is doing the bidding of its foreign masters, who are meddling with impunity in the internal affaris of Chad and who, pursuing their selfish interests, are raising obstacles on the way to national reconciliation in that long-suffering country, the statement stresses.

The delegation of the Transitional National Unity Government strongly denounces the imperialist conspiracy, frustrating the process of peaceful settlement in Chad that was initiated by the Organization of African Unity, and demands the complete withdrawal from the country of foreign troops on which the Ndjamena government relies.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW PARTY, ECONOMIC AKTIV

PM121601 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "The Result of Team Labor: Meeting of Moscow's Party and Economic Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of Moscow's party and economic aktiv was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. It discussed the question "On the Tasks of the Party Organizations and Economic Leaders of Moscow City's Industrial, Construction, and Transportation Enterprises and Organizations for the Implementation of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Further Developing and Raising the Effectiveness of the Team Form of Labor Organization and Labor Incentives in Industry'."

V. V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the meeting.

We are near the end of 1983, the decisive [reshayushchiy; usual epithet for 1983 is serdtsevinnyy] year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, V. V. Grishin said in his report. This has been a year of intense work by the party and all Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee's November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums. As a result of this, the economic growth rates have increased and there has been an improvement in qualitative indicators and the level of plan fulfillment in industry, transportation, and the construction industry. The output of agricultural production has risen. The population's real incomes have increased. Positive progress has been achieved in the economy as a whole.

We have started to implement a number of important measures to improve the entire economic mechanism, which have been elaborated at the initiative of, and under the leadership of, the CPSU Central Committee. Work is being done to strengthen state and labor discipline and enhance the degree of organization, professionalism, and responsibility of cadres and all working people.

The positive influence exerted by the measures adopted by the party can be seen clearly in the example of the development of Moscow's economy. All sectors of the city's economy have successfully fulfilled the plan targets and socialist pledges for the [first] 11 months. According to provisional data, the volume of industrial output in 1981-1983 will have increased 3.7 percent [presumably average annual figure implied] and labor productivity over 5 percent, which is higher than the targets set for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. The efficiency of social production has risen. The entire increase in the volume of production has been achieved through higher labor productivity.

Under such circumstances it is important not to slacken the prevailing pace and the general positive mood for action to even more consistently and persistently continue the line toward raising the standards of economic management, and to develop the positive trends even more actively.

The further development and enhancement of the effectiveness of the team form of labor organization and incentives is one of the important reserves for resolving the tasks set by the party.

The team form corresponds most fully with the requirements for accelerating scientific and technical progress, enhancing labor productivity and intensification, and raising the general educational, cultural, and vocational-technical standard of workers.

Experience has proven that this form makes it possible to utilize production capacities and physical and labor resources more rationally; it creates conditions for the most balanced combination of the personal and collective interests of team members in the end results of their work. It helps develop collectivism, strengthen labor discipline, and reduce the turnover of workers, and, on this basis, ensures high labor productivity and improved production quality. The best results are achieved by teams working on single job schedules with payment according to the end results, as well as by the composite and integral process teams.

The team, as a form of labor cooperation, is nothing new in the theory and practice of socialist economic management. Shock-work teams emerged in our country as early as the twenties, and played an important role in the consolidation and development of our economy. During the period between the sixties and eighties this form of labor organization began to undergo changes. The transition to the comprehensive automation and mechanization of production was accompanied by the replacement of individual labor processes by combined processes requiring a collective form of labor organization. The potential and scale of direct participation by working people in the management of production increased and these are also realized most effectively through collective forms of labor organization.

Our party always has followed attentively and encouraged the initiative of working people and has widely supported and disseminated the teams' positive experience. The recently adopted resolutions by the CPSU Central Committee and by the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU on further developing and enhancing the effectiveness of the team form of labor organization and incentives in industry sum up the positive experience accumulated over recent years and set out directives for the future. These very important documents note that the development of new-type teams working on single job schedules with payment according to end results has had a positive effect on the work of many labor collectives. The teams are playing an ever increasing role in the further intensification of social production and in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums. They are becoming the basic production and social cell of labor collectives.

Definite experience has also been accumulated in the establishment and broad application of the team form of labor organization and remuneration in the capital's enterprises and organizations. Most labor collectives have set up permanent commissions for the introduction and development of teams and specific plans have been elaborated and are being implemented for organizational, technical, economic, and educational measures. Special attention is being given to the specialization of sections and shops, the establishment of rational production zones for the teams, the improvement of labor organization and norm-setting, the introduction of financial autonomy, and the creation of a favorable moral and psychological climate in the collective.

At present more than 55 percent of all workers in the city's industry are united into teams. The most widespread are the specialized teams which unite workers of the same profession who are engaged in similar technological operations. Over 17,000 teams are integrated teams, and their work is evaluated according to end results. There are 3,000 teams operating under financially autonomous conditions.

Many labor collectives in the city, paying great attention to the development of the team form, are scoring high production results. At the Moscow Electric Lamp Plant Association the creation of composite and integral process teams has made it possible to raise labor productivity in many sectors and to ensure the output of production in excess of the plan.

In the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan annual average labor productivity growth in the association has been over seven percent. Presently more than 82 percent of workers at the No 1 Plant for Motor Vehicle and Tractor Electrical Equipment are working in teams. The effectiveness of the application of this form of labor organization in the plant is manifest. During the period of its widespread application (since 1978), the volume of output grew 40 percent and labor productivity -- 44 percent, with a 3 percent cut in the numbers of the work force. The intrashift losses of work time have been halved and [manpower] turnover has fallen.

The team form of labor organization has also spread widely in the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant, the Kompressor, Proletarskiy Trud, and Serp I Molot Plants, the Moloko Association, the Kosmos Factory, the Frunze Cotton Textile Factory, and many others.

Most of the teams established in industry are producing high quality work and are fulfilling their production targets ahead of schedule. For example, the well organized collective labor of the team of turners at the 50-Letiya SSR Automatic Transfer Lines Plant headed by a communist, V.K. Pyka, enabled them to fulfill the plan for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan as early as 1 May this year. The daily norm of each team member is 130-140 percent of targets.

The team form of labor organization is being actively developed at transport and communications enterprises. The purposeful work by party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders has made it possible to create 12,000 teams there, which unite over 43 percent of workers in those sectors.

The team form of labor organization has become widespread in enterprises of the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration for Motor Vehicle Transportation, where its introduction has made it possible to reduce the number of buses serving parts of the city and to raise the coefficient of vehicles available for service. The development of the team form of labor organization and incentive at the Moscow Railroad has helped the successful fulfillment of economic indicators for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan.

The establishment of teams working on single job schedules has enhanced the efficiency of the work by transport and communications enterprises and has improved the services provided for the city's economy and its population as a whole. For example, a contract team was set up at the No 6 trolleybus depot to cover one of the laggard routes, headed by CPSU member and experienced driver V. A. Rukodelnikov. Now the route's service frequency has improved, the volume of passengers transported and daily earnings has increased 30 percent, and trolleybus runs have doubled during peak hours.

Team contracts in the construction industry are highly effective. In the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration for Industrial Construction, for example, the output per worker in teams operating on single job schedules is 1.6 times higher than the rest. The financially autonomous teams under the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction achieve an annual reduction in the prime cost of construction and installation operations totalling about R5 million in excess of the plan. The annual output per worker in these collectives is 50 percent higher than the main administration's average. The advanced methods of work are being successfully applied at Mosstroy's No 7 Construction Trust by the team led by Hero of Socialist Labor V.A. Zatvornitskiy, winner of the USSR State Prize. It is one of the first teams in the country to start issuing 2-year guarantee certificates to the future occupants of homes under construction. Such certificates are the workers' guarantee of the high quality of work.

At the same time, V.V. Grishin went on to emphasize, when examining the question of the development and improvement of the team form of labor organization and incentives, the CPSU Central Committee noted that the present state of this work cannot be considered satisfactory.

There are many shortcomings in this important work in Moscow, too. The process of forming teams is progressing only slowly in many of the city's enterprises and organizations. The economic leaders and the party committees and party bureaus have not ensured everywhere a clear-cut and profoundly reasoned system of work to introduce the team form of labor organization. Insufficient concern is displayed about creating the appropriate conditions for the teams, and as a result of this most of them fail to produce the expected return.

There is only a small number of teams being formed to work on single job schedules under the financial autonomy method. The experience of the best is insufficiently studied and disseminated, their achievements are not given publicity, and the socialist competition between teams is not properly organized.

The reorganization of the work structure of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations is progressing only slowly.

The resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU provide new opportunities to further develop and improve the effectiveness of the team form of labor organization and incentives.

When setting up the teams, the economic leaders and the party organizations must give basic attention to ensuring the high efficiency of their work and must create the conditions necessary for this.

At present the team form of labor organization quite often still fails to exert due influence on the solution of tasks concerning the economy's transition to an intensive path of development. In some industrial sectors two-thirds of workers are already united into teams, but labor productivity is rising very insignificantly as a result of this factor's effect. There has been insufficient improvement in the utilization of transportation means; empty runs and excessive idle time of motor vehicles and railroad cars are as high as before, and there are numerous instances of their irrational exploitation or use for improper purposes. The very same thing applies to construction industry. The quality of construction and installation work is improving only slowly, the time taken to complete the projects is frequently 1.5 times longer than the norm, and the prime cost of this work is too high.

The main reason for the low efficiency of teams' activity is that there is still a great deal of formalism in this work. Increasing the number of workers engaged in the team form of labor often becomes an end in itself and is unrelated to a qualitative restructuring of production organization and of the system of providing labor incentives in enterprises. Economic leaders are paying insufficient attention to this work and engineers technicians, and employees are not being enlisted to any great extent for rendering assistance during the creation of teams and during their subsequent work.

The CPSU Central Committee has emphasized that developing the team form of labor requires painstaking and carefully considered and purposeful preparatory work. Success here depends mainly on the level of organizational activity of the leadership of enterprises and associations. The transition to the team form of labor requires the improvement of production organization and existing manufacturing processes and the replanning of equipment with the aim of creating sections responsible for an entire manufacturing cycle. All enterprises' subunits must be involved in the fulfillment of this work.

Only a comprehensive resolution of all the problems with the active participation of economic, engineering and technical services and the leaders and social organizations and the reorganization of all functional services in conformity with the new conditions of intraplant planning and production organization can yield the anticipated results.

Thoroughly validated long-term and current planning of production teams' activity, with this planning oriented toward end results, is an important condition for their efficiency. Positive experience in this field has been accumulated at the enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, and a number of others. However, the planning of primary collectives' work is sometimes carried out in purely a formal way. There are not infrequent cases of teams in industrial enterprises and construction organizations having no monthly, quarterly, or annual targets at all: Or these targets are established without the necessary validation and are often amended. As a result the collectives cannot take a long-term view and are deprived of the opportunity of rationally organizing their activity.

The economic leaders of enterprises must ensure precise planning of teams' activity, this planning being based on engineering calculations and the application of progressive norms and normatives and must inform the teams of the long-term and current planning targets in good time.

Initiative and persistence in questions of formulating the team plan must also be inculcated in team leaders. The team leader today must know the kind of problems which confront his subunit in the period ahead and demand from the section and shop leadership clear-cut and sound planning targets.

The experience of enterprises in various sectors shows that team financial autonomy, closely tied in with general plant indicators of efficient management, has an important bearing on the intensification of production and savings of labor, physical, and energy resources.

However, financial autonomy is being introduced into teams only slowly. In all, 9 percent of workers combined into teams are working in accordance with this progressive form of labor organization in the city's industry. The main reasons for this situation lie in the fact that economic leaders are not universally providing teams with the necessary conditions for highly productive labor. Teams in most enterprises are not supplied with financial autonomy indicators and do not have norms for the expenditure of labor and of physical and energy resources which are validated and which have been verified in practice.

The low level of labor organization is also holding back the introduction of financial autonomy. The detrimental effect of this factor on end results is particularly noticeable in construction. The schedules for fulfilling work and the movement of teams are frequently drawn up late. Primary collectives in many construction organizations are split up and transferred to other projects before they have completed the one they are working on.

An uneven pace and the forced concentration of manpower on projects which are in the process of commissioning are accompanied by a violation of production techniques, poor quality construction, and increased expenditure. All this discredits team labor.

The economic leaders and party organizations of enterprises must monitor the elaboration of the system of financial autonomy indicators for teams and implement it as quickly as possible. Teams must be supplied with the normatives for the expenditure of metal, blank energy, tools, and other physical resources.

The practice of material incentives must primarily make provisions for indicators for plan fulfillment in terms of output, the improvement of its quality, increased labor productivity, and a reduced expenditure of materials.

The efficiency of collective labor depends to a considerable degree on the effectiveness of the labor remuneration systems and on how well these systems motivate workers, engineers, technicians and employees to attain high end results. In industry presently only 26 percent of the total number of industrial production workers are remunerated for their labor according to end results. The enterprises of the Ministries of Power and Electrification, Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances are lagging behind in this respect.

In transportation, the system of paying drivers is not always directed toward increasing their involvement in efficient use of rolling stock and in preserving and delivering goods on time.

Many construction organizations are violating the procedure for allocating targets and computing wages. Organizational defeats sometimes create a situation where projects being constructed according to a team contract turn out to be unprofitable.

The economic leaders of enterprises and organizations must concern themselves more actively with improving teams' wages in the light of accumulated experience and must develop in the shortest possible time those incentive systems which ensure the combination of wokers' collective and personal interests in fulfilling and overfulfilling the set amount of work with the smallest number of workers, and permit the individual contribution of each worker to the end result to be assessed.

The Central Committee resolution recommends that engineers, technicians and production organizers be incorporated into large, comprehensive teams wherever there is a need. It also recognizes the need to make bonus payments to engineers and technicians in shops and produoction sections dependent on the results of teams' work.

The use of progressive output norms in teams helps to increase workers' interest in raising labor productivity. If the norms are not high enough, a certain level of wages can be secured without operating at full capacity during the working day. On the other hand, if the norms are in line with the standard of equipment and production organization, they stimulate loss-free work and high productivity.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution is aimed at improving the fixing of labor norms and revising obsolete and incorrect output norms. Sectorial scientific research, planning, and design and technological organizations must be actively involved in this work. It is no longer sufficient to have progressive technically validated norms for individual operations alone. It is necessary to formulate comprehensive norms which would take into account the advantages of the team form of labor organization and would be geared toward achieving high end results.

As the team organization of labor develops, questions of improving the skills of team members and team leaders are becoming very important. A considerable number of industrial workers now have a secondary or higher education and their training in second and combined trades has expanded.

The training of team leaders and workers at the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant, the No 1 State Bearing Plant, and at the Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Lenin Komsomol Truck Plant is being conducted purposefully and in a well planned way. That is not how matters are everywhere, however. The potential for increasing workers' professional skills and training them in advanced modes and methods of labor is not being fully utilized. Team leaders' training is poorly organized at many enterprises.

The resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee drew particular attention to questions of the training of workers and team leaders, of improving their professional skill, and of raising the level of their economic and political knowledge. It is also necessary to study methods of production management under conditions of the team organization of labor and of the provision of labor incentives for managerial worker, engineers, and technicians.

Increased attention must be paid to the selection and placement of team cadres. A team leader has many responsibilities and great demands are made of him. The success of the production unit as a whole depends on how successfully he copes with his many concerns. It is important to ensure that each team leader is resourceful, authoritative, and a fervent supporter of advanced labor methods.

The role of team councils and team leaders' councils in molding the moral and psychological climate, resolving emerging problems, and increasing the efficiency of work of primary collectives is a great one. There are many such councils in operation at the city's industrial enterprises and organizations. Team councils and team leaders' councils must be effective organs of the management of an enterprise's system for the team organization of labor working according to the principles of the collective discussion of all questions of the collective's production and economic activity in close contact with, and under the methodological guidance of, the director and public organizations.

It is particularly necessary to note the role of teams in strengthening labor and production discipline. The modern team has great potential for waging a resolute and implacable struggle against slackers and other violators of labor and production discipline and it must make full use of it. The team's role has increased particularly in connection with the adoption of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives.

An atmosphere of implacability toward violators must be created in each team. Every violation must be analyzed carefully and discussed within the collective and the corresponding measures must be taken. The actions of offenders must be taken into account when distributing wages using the labor participation coefficient. It is labor and labor alone that exalts man in socialist society. A high level of conscious discipline is the prime and indispensable condition of highly productive, creative labor. And everything must be done to ensure that all elements of the economic mechanism and the entire system of material and moral incentives help to strengthen it.

The transition to the team method of work affects people's vital interests and involves a radical change in their outlooks, which have been confirmed for decades by all the previous tenor of production relations. That is why painstaking explanatory and organizational work is needed from party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders so that working people are fully aware and understand the importance and advantage of uniting in production teams.

The best example has been set by those teams where a firm nucleus of communists has been formed, capable of actively influencing all aspects of the collective's life and of setting the standard in labor, the maintenance of discipline, and the creation of an atmosphere of a genuinely comradely relationship and high exactingness toward one another.

In the formation of teams it is necessary to observe strictly the principles of socialist democracy and in particular the voluntary nature of workers' membership of teams. It is also important to ensure that the opinion of the whole collective is taken into account when new members are to be included in a team.

In its resolution the CPSU Central Committee stressed the need for the all-round development of socialist competition among teams.

All the teams in an enterprise contribute to the attainment of high end results. And the more efficient each team is, the better the overall result will be. The output of teams operating under identical conditions often varies considerably at present. That is why it is important to organize an exchange of advanced experience among teams and to disseminate advanced principles and ventures on a broader scale. It is necessary to select all that is best and tested by practice and to organically link initiatives with the specific features of collective forms of labor organization.

All the activity of economic leaders and party organizations concerning the widespread introduction of the team form of labor organization must be aimed at radically improving the work indicators of enterprises and organizations and at resolving the main problems of the development of Moscow's economy.

The third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is now drawing to a generally successful close. It must be said, however, that a number of the city's economic sectors are working inconsistently. A considerable number of plants and factories are producing low-quality output and are tolerating the overexpenditure of metal, electricity, and financial resources. Leaders and party organizations must take firm measures to increase labor productivity and to secure a stable rate of production growth. With this aim in mind it is necessary above all to step up the degree of exactingness, toward executives for the observance of plan and production discipline at all levels of production.

The speaker subsequently dwelled upon the role of the team form of labor organization in strengthening state plan discipline and improving output quality and production organization.

A resolution of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom approved the "Plan for the Dissemination of the Team Form of Labor Organization and Labor Incentives at Enterprises and Organizations in Moscow Belonging to Industrial, Construction, and Transport Sectors for the Current 5-Year Plan" which envisages that the team form will include 75 percent of the work force by 1985. Proceeding from this assumption, the party committees and party bureaus of enterprises and organizations and economic leaders must step up the work on the introduction of advanced methods and forms of production organization, must increase the scale of this activity, and accelerate its pace. Measures should be taken for the planned development of the team form of labor organization, paying special attention to the formation of composite and integral process teams and the introduction, into teams' work, of the principles of autonomous financing with remuneration determined by end results and the distribution of wages using the labor participation index.

The raykoms must be more deeply involved in the activity of enterprises and organizations on developing the team form of labor organization, enhance the responsibility of economic leaders for ensuring conditions for high-quality and productive work by the teams, and consistently raise the level of organizational and ideological work in the collectives. Party groups must be formed wherever possible and their activity must be directed toward nurturing a healthy moral and psychological climate and developing the labor and social activeness of team members for fulfilling the plan targets and socialist pledges.

There must be widespread organizational and political work on implementing the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU. Matters must be organized in such a way so that these party and government documents are discussed in each basic cell of production and in all collectives in industry, transportation, and the construction industry, that measures are elaborated and implemented on introducing and increasing the effectiveness of the team form of labor organization and incentives.

The main task now is to mobilize all our strength for the successful conclusion of 1983 and the fulfillment of the 1984 plan. This year's results must be carefully analyzed, all shortcoming and unutilized reserves must be revealed, and specific measures must be taken to bring these reserves into play. The thorough analysis must provide the basis for elaborating and adopting socialist pledges and counterplans for next year.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the capital's labor collectives, under the party organizations' leadership, will do everything necessary to further develop and raise the effectiveness of the team form of labor organization and incentives and, on this basis, ensure high labor achievements in implementing the 5-year plan targets and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO SESSION DETAILED

PM132045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jan 84 Morning Edition, p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Politburo"]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo:

At its latest meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered a number of questions on the domestic life of the country and the implementation of the USSR's foreign-policy course. A decision was adopted on the 25th anniversary of the setting up of the people's volunteer militia groups for the maintenance of public order. It points out that the people's volunteer militia groups, set up on the initiative of the working people, under the leadership of the party and administrative organs, make weighty contribution to the cause of strengthening public order in the country. Note was taken of their activity in preventing and stopping violations of the laws and in carrying out work to educate Soviet people in observance of the spirit of the laws and respect for the rules of socialist society [obshchezhitiye]. Many members of the people's volunteer militia groups successfully combine work to maintain public order with highly productive labor and outstanding scholarship.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo charged the party and administrative organs in the republics and at local level with ensuring the further expansion of participation of the working people in maintaining public order and guarding socialist property, and with implementing measures to strengthen the people's volunteer militia groups in an organizational way. Stress was laid on the need to constantly improve the work of the people's volunteer militia groups to enhance their role in strengthening law and order and social discipline and to deepen their interaction with the law enforcement organs.

It was recommended that local party, administrative, and Komsomol organs carry out an inspection of the work of the people's volunteer militia groups and of operational Komsomol detachments of volunteer militiamen, and hold rallies and meetings of the aktivs of people's volunteer militia groups in towns and rayons, and ensure wide publicity [osveshcheniye] for the positive experience of the work of the people's volunteer militia groups on the pages of the press, and on radio and television.

At the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo an appraisal was given of the situation taking shape as a result of the start of deployment of the new U.S. missiles on the territory of the FRG, Britain, and Italy, and some practical measures connected with this situation were mapped out.

The Politburo heard and approved a report by Comrade A.A. Gromyko on the results of his talks with O. Fischer, GDR minister of Foreign Affairs.

The work of the CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by Comrade G.V. Romanov, which took part in the work of the Seventh Congress of the German Communist Party, was approved.

We have broadcast a report on the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

TWO EXECUTED IN USSR FOR TAKING BRIBES

LD131553 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 13 TASS -- The judicial collegium of the USSR Supreme Court has examined the criminal case of Yu.V. Smelyakov, former chairman of the all-union association "Technopromexport" of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations, and V.A. Pavlov, former director of the import office of the same association, and found them guilty of systematically taking big bribes.

The court sentenced Yu.V. Smelyakov and V.A. Pavlov to death, with the confiscation of their property, for their grave crime.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet considered the appeal by Yu.V. Smelyakov and V.A. Pavlov for clemency and declined it. The sentence was executed.

KALININGRAD OBKOM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD141510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Kaliningrad Obkom, newly elected at the oblast party conference, took place today. An organizational question was discussed. Comrade Romanin was elected first secretary of the Kaliningrad CPSU Obkom. He previously worked as second secretary of the obkom.

Comrade Konovalov, who has worked as first secretary of the Kaliningrad Obkom to date, has been confirmed as member of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION PROBLEMS VIEWED

PM131457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Satisfying the Consumers' Demand"]

[Excerpt] In the conditions of the growth of the population's purchasing power and of the level of supply of various goods to people, it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, demands on the range and quality of goods have increased considerably. But industry is still being reorganized only slowly to produce modern consumer goods. Many enterprises have not overcome the tendency for the product mix to be static, and they are slow to reorganize techniques and production to satisfy the rapidly changing market situation. As a result they experience difficulties in selling their output.

One reason for the incomplete satisfaction of the population's demand and the overstocking of articles which do not sell is the low efficiency of services studying the population's demand for goods and predicting that demand. Such services within the trade system and in industrial ministries sometimes operate in an uncoordinated way. Proper attention is not devoted to advertising goods and informing the population on the availability of particular articles. Uncertainty as to whether purchasers will be able to acquire the goods they need at any time causes fluctuations in demand, and some people try to make purchases to "hoard." This leads to the formation of a shortage, and considerable efforts are required to eliminate interruptions in trade.

A shortage of particular goods often arises because of the suppliers' failure to meet contractual commitments. Thus last year more than 60 percent of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry's enterprises failed to fulfill delivery commitments. Goods ordered were not fully supplied by many enterprises of the Ministry of Machines Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, and the Ministry of Automotive Industry.

The production of products which do not sell and the poor quality of articles in mass demand are usually the result of poor production organization, the failure to ensure national utilization of capacities, raw materials, and semifinished materials, failure to observe technological and labor discipline, and the poor condition of equipment. In the cotton textile sector alone, the overconsumption of raw material in the production of yarns ran into thousands of tons last year. This quantity would have been enough to manufacture tens of millions of meters of textiles. A considerable overexpenditure of resources was allowed to occur at the Leninakan Spinning Factory, the Fergana Textiles Combine, and the Nikopol Yarn Factory.

The material responsibility of enterprises for the quality of output must be stepped up. Fines for shoddy work, unsalable articles, and expenditure on transportation should be deducted from the material incentive funds. Specific workers must take the responsibility for shortcomings in the production of goods for the people.

If there are not enough fashionable, up-to-date goods on the store counters, this gives rise to negative phenomena, including speculation. Specualtors not infrequently establish criminal contacts with trade workers, obtain goods which are in demand with their help, and resell them, thereby obtaining unearned income. A resolute, merciless struggle must be conducted against such phenomena. The USSR Law on Labor Collectives offers great opportunities for this.

An important role in ensuring the production of consumer goods and the improvement of trade is assigned to the soviets of people's deputies and the trade unions. Much depends on their activeness, the standard of their organizational work and their persistence in implementing the tasks set. They are called upon to do everything to help labor collectives to reveal local resources and potential and, together with economic organs, to ensure the additional production of goods on this basis.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo deemed it necessary to elaborate a comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the system of services to the population within the context of the 5-year plan for 1986-1990 and the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for the long term. Without waiting for the full completion of this work, it is necessary to do everything possible right now to bring the production of goods up to a qualitatively new level. This can be achieved on the basis of the wide use of modern technology and techniques and by improving the organization of socialist competition. Party organizations must focus the competitors' attention on speeding up the growth in production efficiency and improving the quality of goods for the people and must analyze in depth the results of collectives' work last year. It is necessary to give on-the-spot help to those enterprises which lag behind and to ensure that the movement of labor collectives to make good the shortfalls of the first years of this 5-year plan becomes more of a mass movement.

Filling the market with high quality industrial goods is an urgent task. The enhancement of Soviet people's well-being depends to a considerable degree on its resolution.

DEPUTY GAS MINISTER DENIES PIPELINE PROBLEMS

LD131143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] No sensation has taken place. The long-distance Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline is operating normally, stated USSR Gas Industry Deputy Minister Comrade Derezhov. In the first half-year, the pipeline is due to be brought onto planned capacity -- that is, 100 million cubic meters of gas daily.

All rumors spread by certain press organs and radios in the West that its start-up is delayed as a result of a breakdown of equipment on one of the stations do not correspond to reality. I consider, said the deputy minister, that the present sensation is nothing more than an attempt to prove that the failed embargo has had some effect on our plans. I reply: No effect at all. Maybe I am wrong though, it accelerated our work.

BRIEFS

EXPANDING ALUMINUM ALLOYS PLANTS -- The Sverdlov Mine Construction Trust has put into operation the second stage of the Sverdlovsk Aluminum Alloys Plant in Voroshilovgrad Oblast. The capacity of the enterprise will now increase by 25 percent. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Dec 83 AU]

ZAPOROZHYE POWER STATION -- A turbine of 1 million kW has been readied at the first power block of the Zaporozhye atomic power station. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 24 Dec 83 AU]

GENERAL DRAGUN DIES 'SUDDENLY'

PM151506 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 84 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of A.A. Dragun]

[Text] Lieutenant General of Signal Troops Anatoliy Andreyevich Dragun has died suddenly in the performance of his service duties.

A.A. Dragun was born in 1921 into the family of a worker. He devoted his entire conscious life to the service of the Soviet motherland and the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1944.

He began his service in the Soviet Army in 1939 and worked his way up from student to lieutenant general of signal troops and chief of a directorate of the USSR Defense Ministry's Central Apparatus.

In the Great Patriotic War years from the first days until the victory A.A. Dragun participated in combat operations on the Western, Don, Stalingrad, Central, and 1st Belorussian Fronts.

In the postwar period A. A. Dragun devoted all his strength, knowledge, and rich experience to increasing signal troops' combat readiness at every post to which he was assigned. He was distinguished by his great industry, high responsibility, principled and demanding approach, modesty, and sensitive attitude to people.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state highly assessed A.A. Dragun's service to the motherland. He was awarded the Orders of the Red Banner and of the Patriotic War, 2d class, four orders of the Red Star, and the Order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces," 3d class, and many medals, as well as awards from a number of socialist countries.

The bright memory of Anatoliy Andreyevich Dragun -- true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, ardent patriot of the Soviet fatherland, and a courageous warrior -- will remain forever in our hearts.

N.V. Ogarkov, S.L. Sokolov, I.N. Shkadov, S. F. Akhromeyev, V.I. Varrenikov, A.I. Gribkov, A.I. Sorokin, A.I. Bukov, A.I. Belov, Yu.A. Pavlov, A. P. Borisov, N.K. Bobkov, A.I. Shumakov, V.I. Sokolov, Ye A. Shitov, K.N. Trofimov, V.G. Filomonov, P.F. Pavlenko, V.V. Timofeyev, P.I. Galkin, P.S. Bezruchko, N.F. Zhilyuk.

OGARKOV ADDRESSES GENERAL STAFF CONFERENCE

PM121010 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jan 84 Second Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent Colonel B. Pokholenchuk under the rubric "Party Conferences": "From Positions of Heightened Demands"

[Text] The party conference of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff has been held. Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, delivered a report on the state of and measures for the further improvement of party organizations' organizational and political work to raise vigilance and combat readiness in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the fundamental conclusions and instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, and the demands of the USSR defense minister.

Our conference, he noted, is being held at a crucial period. The decisions of the recent CPSU Central Committee December Plenum and the 9th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the plenum gave Soviet people powerful impetus for creative activity, directing them toward scaling new heights in the country's economic and social development. These very important political documents graphically show the main avenues of the national economy's further development and consolidation of the country's defense, scientifically substantiate current and long-term tasks of communist building, and clearly define an action program for Communists and the entire Soviet people. General Staff Communists, like all Soviet people, express warm approval and unanimous support for our party's line on all questions of domestic and foreign policy.

Citing the words of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from the text of his speech at the December Plenum to the effect that the most important thing now is not to lose the momentum we have gathered or the overall positive mood for action and to develop positive processes more vigorously, and to the effect that the prime condition for new success is the precise organization of all work both centrally and locally, the speaker emphasized that this is the priority task for General Staff communists.

The report then described in detail the present international and military-political situation. We Army communists, particularly communists of the central apparatus, N.V. Ogarkov said, must have a deep understanding of the fact that the world situation is indeed complex. The "crusade" that imperialism has declared against socialism as a social system is embodied in specific material forms. Never before has the ideological and economic struggle, still less U.S. and NATO military preparations, acquired such an all-encompassing and menacing nature as now.

Now more than ever we are required to have a profound and farsighted assessment of the situation, to predict unerringly the possible development of military-political events, and -- taking this into account -- to promptly develop and implement appropriate steps to strengthen the country's defense capability and to enhance our Armed Forces' combat readiness.

In recent years, the speaker continued, the volume of tasks performed by the General Staff and Defense Ministry Central Directorates has expanded considerably, their scale has broadened, and the conditions for their fulfillment have been complicated. Much work has been performed on various levels to enhance the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces. A broad package of measures has been implemented to improve operational and combat training, organizational structure, and troop control systems and to develop military art. But, in assessing our work, we communists must always be objective. There are also shortcomings in our activity which have been noted by communist at report and election meetings.

The report examined the tasks the General Staff has to resolve and in this connection talk turned to the activity of party organizations and the key questions on which they must focus their attention. Work will continue on the further improvement of operational and combat training and troop control, the development of military theory, and military cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries' armies. Great importance now attaches to propaganda on the Great Patriotic War experience. A large part is played by party-political work in resolving all Armed Forces training tasks set by the USSR defense minister, the speaker emphasized. Special attention must be paid to selecting, placing, and educating cadres, improving methods of leadership and work style, and enhancing communists' responsibility and the exactingness displayed toward every person for the irreproachable execution of his official and party duties.

Party organizations must direct communists toward a creative quest and the bolder posing of new questions on military matters and must persistently form in them a feeling for what is new and the ability to look ahead and see the long term and constantly display a high degree of selflessness in work and vigilance. Everything should be subordinated to maintaining the Armed Forces at a degree of combat readiness ensuring that no unforeseen circumstances take us unawares.

Colonel L.V. Fedoseyev, the party commission secretary, delivered a report on the work of the General Staff Political Department's party commission.

Communists V.M. Shanov, S.A. Dikov, A.I. Vukov, A.I. Gribkov, Ye. Ye. Kondakov, M.P. Lebedev, K.N. Trofimov, and V.S. Filimonov spoke in the debates on the reports. In their speeches they touched on topical issues of military building, analyzed problems of the further consolidation of discipline and combat readiness, spoke of ways to improve the style of their work and enhance its effectiveness, suggested measures aimed at communists' in-depth study, active propaganda, and practical implementation of decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, and discussed the party organizations' tasks regarding the forthcoming USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

In the resolution they adopted, the General Staff communists assured the party Central Committee that they will devote all their knowledge, experience, and energy to the successful fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and will make a fitting contribution to the consolidation of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might.

Taking part in the work of the party conference were V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and Admiral A.I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW AIR DEFENSE MEETING

PM131513 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jan 84 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel I. Varfolomeyev report under the "Party Conferences" rubric: "Enhancing Vigilance and Combat Readiness"]

[Text] The air defense unit in which Lieutenant Colonel S. Sudorgin serves has been awarded the USSR Defense Ministry Pennant for Bravery and Military Valor and the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Gorispolkom Challenge Red Banner for its successes in combat and political training and high indicators in socialist competition. The fact that the unit command and party organization tirelessly inculcate in the personnel a spirit of high vigilance, discipline, and organization, an in-depth appreciation of all the complexity and acuteness of the contemporary international situation, and a readiness to reliably secure the Soviet people's peaceful labor is a major condition of success. Here all the organizational and mass political work is closely connected with the requirements of combat readiness and the specific tasks that the subunits are resolving.

Many similar examples of really militant, vigorous, and purposeful work by party organizations were cited at the party report and election conference of the Moscow Order of Lenin Air Defense District. It was noted that most of them, in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress, the subsequent Central Committee plenums, and the instructions of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on defense questions are focusing their attention on fundamental problems of combat and political training, are directing the front of ideological activity toward specific people, and are inculcating in the military cadres a spirit of high personal responsibility for their assignments and motivating them to engage in creative questing and to take an innovative approach to the resolution of the tasks set.

The question of communist leaders' responsibility for the state of affairs in their assigned area and of the need for a lofty moral example in service and in personal behavior was raised in particularly pointed terms in the reports delivered by Lieutenant General of Aviation V. Ponomarev, Member of the Military Council and chief of the district's Political Directorate, and Col V. Fedorov, secretary of the Political Directorate Party Commission, and in the speeches by Colonel General of Aviation A. Konstantinov, commander of the district forces, and comrades N. Shpakov, V. Nazemnov, A. Martynov, V. Krasikov, N. Bochkovskiy, A. Mityushkin, V. Solyanov, and others. It is the duty of political organs and political organizations to ensure that every communist is equal to the trust placed to him. The speakers spoke about the measures which must be implemented in order to further increase party organizations' initiative, activeness, and principledness and enhance their influence in resolving questions of strengthening discipline and raising vigilance and combat readiness.

V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the conference. The current report and election meetings of party organs, he said, are taking place in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm directed toward fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and December (1983) Plenums and the speeches by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov are important political events in our life. Muscovites, like all Soviet people, are now working with great fervor to fulfill the tasks set by the party.

Comrade V.V. Grishin dwelt on questions of the international situation, which has been sharply aggravated through the fault of reactionary imperialist circles. The "crusade" against socialism declared by the Reagan administration consists of measures of economic, psychological, and political pressure which are actively hostile to us and of a desire to achieve military superiority over the USSR. In the prevailing conditions Muscovites, together with all the Soviet people and its armed defenders, are increasing their vigilance and are selflessly working to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might.

The speaker emphasized the role of ideological work in increasing the level of organization and discipline, strengthening regulation order, and inculcating in servicemen the necessary moral-political and combat qualities. He particularly dwelt on the party's demands on leading cadres. Political organs and party organizations must show unceasing concern for their ideological tempering and professional training and increase their accountability. Communist are required to make creative use of the preparations which are now under way for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections and the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War in order to educate servicemen in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and the glorious traditions of the party, the people, and the Armed Forces.

Marshal of Aviation A. Koldunov, commander in chief of air Defense forces and USSR deputy defense minister, spoke at the party conference.

The following took part in the conference's work: A. Soshnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; Colonel General S. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Defense Forces Political Directorate; and Lt Gen N. Smorigo, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorat Propaganda and Agitation Directorate.

SUPREME SOVIET AMENDS MILITARY CRIME LAW

PM121000 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jan 84 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Legal Information": "Changes in Military Criminal Legislation"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has made a number of modifications and addenda to the Law on Criminal Responsibility for Military Crimes. The new version includes articles defining responsibility for breaking the rules for combat duty and sentry service and an official's unsatisfactory execution of his duties.

Sanctions have been tightened for a serviceman's prolonged absence from his unit or place of service. Special legal norms have been laid down for violations of rules governing the handling weapons and other objects and substances posing an increased danger to persons in their vicinity [okruzhayushchiye] and for nonregulation relationships between servicemen. All modifications and addenda came into force 1 January 1984.

NORTHERN FLEET, BALTIC MILITARY CONFERENCES HELD

PM131438 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 January 1984 Second Edition carries on page 2 under the "Party Conferences" rubric a report on the Red Banner Northern Fleet party conference entitled "In a Keen and Principled Way" by own correspondent Captain 2d Rank Yu. Timoshchuk which states that Vice Admiral N. Usenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the Fleet Political Directorate, was the keynote speaker and concludes by noting:

"Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Naval Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and V. Ptitsyn, first secretary of the Murmansk CPSU Obkom, spoke at the conference.

"N. Chukardin, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, and Yu. Guskov, secretary of the Arkhangelsk CPSU Obkom, took part in the conference's work."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA also carried under the same rubric a report on the Red Banner Baltic Military District party conference entitled "On the Basis of Advanced Experience" by own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel B. Karpov which states that Colonel General S. Postnikov, commander of the district troops, delivered a report and that Col Gen V. Novikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate, delivered a speech. It concludes by noting:

"Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and V. Dmitriyev, secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

"The following took part in the conference's work: K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; A. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; P. Strautmanis, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers; and N. Bay, executive of the CPSU Central Committee."